FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 AUGUST 1980

Jordan

The government of Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi has resigned and a new cabinet headed by Mudar Badran has been installed, according to official documents broadcast over Amman radio. In a letter to King Husayn, Ar-Rimawi gave no reason for the resignation of his government, which had been in office only 2 months, other than to say that it would provide the king with an "opportunity to assess the requisites of the next stage." Husayn immediately issued a royal decree designating Mudar Badran prime minister and defense minister and accepting his recommendations on the appointment of the remaining 20 members of the new cabinet. Badran's government includes 12 ministers of the former Ar-Rimawi government, including Marwan al-Qasim, who retained his foreign affairs portfolio. The king sent a letter to Badran stressing, among other things, the need to maintain the standards of the Jordanian Army and improve the security apparatus and to revise government and administrative systems and develop local government so that the people are more directly involved in the building of the country. On foreign issues, Husayn reiterated Jordan's pan-Arab stand and said that Arab Jerusalem will be saved not by "emotional reaction" but by "scientific planning" backed by faith and determination. The king also said Arabs should "encourage" the EEC now that it is more "concerned" with the Middle East problem and has adopted a stand in defense of "high principles, right and justice."

Arab Interior Ministers

Riyadh radio carried the text of the statement issued at the conclusion of the third conference of Arab interior ministers held at At-Ta'if from 26 to 28 August. The document noted the threat to the "traditional foundations" of Arab societies and the "external dangers" faced by the Arab nation in the form of Zionist aggression, various conspiracies and foreign cultural invasion, and it stressed the need to face this meanace through "comprehensive Arab cooperation" to raise the effectiveness of security and through the formation of "joint Arab establishments" to provide a framework for this cooperation. To this end the conference adopted a "precautionary security plan"--the details of which were provided in an attachment to the statement, but not reported by the radio--and decided to establish a joint Arab fund to finance its implementation. The ministers also agreed to abandon their conference format and set up in its place a "council of Arab interior ministers" to coordinate security policy on a pan-Arab level.

Iran

A Tehran radio commentary accused the Arab interior ministers conference--which it improperly identified as a foreign ministers conference that was also attended by Egypt--of trying to "thwart the influence" of the Iranian revolution and to conclude a pan-Arab security treaty. The commentary stated that the main aim of the meeting was to prepare a "definitive and serious reprisal" against Iran and to take a "serious stand" against Muslim movements in Arab countries. The radio said that Iran must retaliate by taking "decisive stands"--including "offensive political moves" and "extensive propaganda"--against reactionary Arab governments. It also called for an "offensive military posture" against Iraq, which, it claimed, would also have an "adverse effect" on Iraq's "allies"--Saudi Arabia, Egypt and other "puppet governments" in the Islamic world.

Saudi Arabia

At a press conference at the conclusion of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal qualified Prince Fahd's well-publicized call for a "jihad" in response to Israeli intransigence. According to SPA, Sa'ud explained that Fahd was not calling for a jihad in the sense of the crusades and that jihad should not be interpreted as "aggression or attack." He claimed that jihad, at least in the sense that Fahd used it, was a call for the "defense and protection" of Arab rights by mobilizing all the "political and economic weapons" of the Arab and Muslim world.

Egypt

An "official source" in Cairo has said, according to MENA, that a rumor circulating in Washington that President Anwar as-Sadat will be going to Riyadh is "groundless." The source charged the report was aimed at casting doubt on Egypt's "stance," which, he stated, was "firm."

Israel

In a speech to a delegation of members of the United Jewish Appeal, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahim Begin reiterated that the "key" to reopening the autonomy talks is in Cairo, not Jerusalem. He said he will ask Ambassador Linowitz to remain longer in Cairo to convince Egypt to renew the talks. According to ITIM, in the same speech Begin again criticized the United States, saying that its abstention in the United Nations on the Jerusalem question "helped the draft proposal turn into a UN Security Council resolution."

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has "denounced" the attempt on the life of the U.S. ambassador and other "similar attempts," saying that they "cannot possibly serve any cause." According to the Voice of Palestine, an investigation is being conducted in secrecy, and except for a "circular" giving a general rundown on the assassination attempt, no "official statement" has been issued by the security organs. The Palestinian radio also reported that "well-informed sources" have told AS-SAFIR that two members of the Phalangist Party have confessed to the attempted assassination. However, the Christian radio Voice of Lebanon carried a statement by Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil in which he "denounced" the attempt on the ambassador, saying that it is the latest manifestation of the "deteriorating situation" in Lebanon, which has become an "arena of anarchy and assassinations."

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TEXT OF ARAB INTERIOR MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

LD282250 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Aug 80

["Text" of statement issued by third conference of Arab interior ministers held in At-Ta'if 26-28 August]

[Text] The conference of Arab interior ministers and their representatives in the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, the state of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, the Republic of Tunisia, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Republic of Iraq, the Sultanate of Oman, Palestine, the State of Qatar, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Lebanon, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Yemen Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, while holding their third conference in At-Ta'if from 16-18 August 1980 at the kind invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, within the framework of common responsibility stemming from common needs, following the strong [word indistinct] contact with the gains of civilization and the similar social phenomena and the common security challenges, and within the framework of responding to the many objective factors that exist in the Arab arena and which require that this conference serve as a starting point for qualitative transformations to transfer the Arab security action from the level of desire and spontaneity to the level of organization and continuity;

And while they reaffirm that the Arab security constitutes an integrated matter, the distrubance of part of which is reflected in the other parts, and that internal security of the Arab societies cannot be separated from the external security of these societies, and that the common dangers which the Arab countries are facing and the external threats directed at the gains of the Arab nation and its moral values and strong traditions and heritage, as well as development achievements which it is striving to realize; and while they resolve to stand firm in the fact of these dangers, regardless of the source, and at a time when they declare their determination to stand in one rank to defend the security and stability of their societies on a strong basis of integral security in which solidarity and cohesion are accomplished between the material and moral capabilities and the security efforts;

In view of the acute challenges which make positive joint action imperative, and in order to confront the dangers with the appropriate preparations and sacrifices, they have decided the following:

First: Whereas the conference is of the view that the Arab countries cannot remain isolated from the social changes which have begun to infiltrate into modern Arab societies, and the development which has spread in the Arab arena carrying the winds of change to the traditional foundations of the Arab societies, which can provide an opportunity for the creation of deviant behavior, and whereas the external dangers faced by the Arab nation which are manifested in the evil Zionist aggression, the various external conspiracies, and the cultural and foreign invasion, all of which seek to shake the Arab nation's social and security edifice; and whereas the containment of these harmful changes and the confrontation of these dangers place on the Arab security organs, individually or collectively, tasks that require integral security and joint efforts to compensate for any weakness that may affect the traditional codes of conduct and any disturbance in the social edifice, in the knowledge that avoidance of such changes should be within the framework of scientific research, objective planning and comprehensive Arab cooperation; [paragraph continues]

and whereas the plan that aims at raising the efficiency of the security organs and at providing methods to achieve their conformity with the changes that may take place, and supplying these organs with experienced elements and suitable material resources and placing them in a modern scientific and technical framework and neutralizing the negative influences in the Arab societies and maintaining the establishments concerned with punishing and reforming requires the formation of joint Arab establishments in order to discharge these commitments, the conference approves the adoption of the attached precautionary security plan.

Second: The conference, while giving its attention to the search to find the internal security challenges and to plans to contain and neutralize them, does not ignore the fact that the majority of the challenges are linked to the continuous external aggression by the invading Zionist clique which is practicing various types of forced immigration and destitution and which exerts all kinds of pressure and persecution against the sons of our Arab nation in the occupied parts of our Arab homeland, particularly Palestine.

The conference is aware that its endeavour to provide a secure and stable atmosphere for the Arab societies will not achieve the desired results, and is aware that its aspiration for comprehensive Arab security will not proceed along the desired path unless there is a complete awareness of this danger and of the serious reflections this repeated and renewed aggression may have on the Arab countries' security, growth and development.

In view of the speech made at the opening session by his royal highness, the Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which stated that there is an urgent need for solidarity and cohesion so that we can carry out our duties as officials as well as citizens, and which observed that the present circumstances place the Arab states face-to-face before one responsibility, that of security, in a manner which enables officials and citizens to devote all their mental and practical power to what is good for the Arab countries, whether individually in each Arab country or in all the Arab countries collectively, and that the defense of the legitimate rights requires the sacrifice of one's self, finance and children since no one can guarantee his existence tomorrow or for a year's time in the midst of such an aggression, the conference recommends:

1. That solidarity should be established and security responsibilities should be channeled in such a way that they will provide suitable conditions for the Arabs to stand as one man against the common danger and the permanent threat to the Arab countries and their moral values and ethical principles; to also support all the good efforts being made by the Arab leaders to eliminate the evil aggression and to liberate the Arab societies from the factors of anxiety, defeat and disturbance.

2. To bolster the organs specializing in fighting crime and taking precautions against it in the confrontation states so that they can face the burdens of forced immigration and all the security and social dimensions resulting from it.

3. To charge the Arab organization for social defense with the implementation of a comprehensive scientific study of this issue due to the fact that it leads to rendering people homeless and aims at changing the values and creating a climate for counter-productive behavior, and to propose a suitable plan for containing these evils which contribute to the deterioration of ethics and behavior in Arab societies.

Third: The conference feels that the results of previous conferences, and the principles and aims agreed upon are a natural response to the needs of security and stability which Arab societies aspire to in their march towards growth and development. The results of previous conferences meet the aspirations to find a unified security formula which would bring together all national ambitions and which would fuse all aims in one united purpose and one destiny.

The conference, realizing the heavy responsibility which must be borne by those responsible for Arab security, seeks to preserve the gains of the Arabs--their long civilization, their natural wealth, their moral values and their human legacy--and to preserve all these from damage in one ocean of rapid and successive change.

In an effort to strengthen the ties of cooperation and the foundation of joint action, in order to achieve complete harmony in the field of security, and to seek a united Arab policy towards crime--a policy which will counteract adverse factors and prevent them from taking their course and clouding the Arab atmosphere--the conference agrees to develop the conferences of Arab interior ministers into a council of Arab interior ministers.

Fourth: Considering that sound objectives and secure positions require assurances that previously adopted resolutions and recommendations are being implemented in adequate conditions and in the correct manner; considering that the best proof for a successful move is given by what has already been carried out, and what has proved to be adequate; considering that this conference, in its third session, blesses the sincere and serious efforts that led to overcoming obstacles and securing the possibilities for the establishment of the Arab center for the studies of social defense and training; considering that this conference is pleased with the efforts made at the level of implementation with regard to what has already been achieved by the working commissions set up in the framework of the implementation of the communique issued by the first conference; and while stressing its support for this way of examining issues on the agenda, this conference urges the Arab organization for social defense to carry out with the practical method it has laid down for implementing the recommendations issued by the working commissions, and to inform the conference about what is achieved in this respect.

The conference also stresses the following aspects:

1. The conference considers the establishment of the Arab center for social defense studies and training, the right conditions for its work, thus meeting Arab good will and noble feeling. [sentence as heard] On the other hand, considering what this center might contribute to meeting the requirements of local security, furthering criminal and social studies, pointing out the Islamic criminal law as a comprehensive and balanced system, and improving training and production standards of Arab security organs, the conference stresses the following:

A. It expresses its appreciation for the sincere efforts exerted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented in the person of his royal highness, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister, to set up this scientific and training monument and to lay the foundations of its role in strengthening the struggle against crime, within its duties, at the level of preparations, coordination and [word indistinct] and in permitting the modernization of Arab security organs within the framework interacting with modern methods, new developments and successive scientific developments.

B. Changing the name given to this center by the second Arab interior ministers' conference, that is, the Arab center for security studies and training;

C. The need for strengthening the capability of this center to the point of enabling it to provide the research and studies required by the Arab preventive security scheme;

D. The need to call on the general assembly of the Arab organization for social defense to start the process of preparing the budget of this center, and to fix the requirements of its scientific and training activity.

2. Stemming from the belief of the conference that unified criminal legislation closes the possible loopholes which crime can infiltrate and closes legal loopholes from which the criminal can benefit, and in view of the sublime principles that characterize Islamic legislation and which balance the preemptive measures and the reformatory measures and allow educational values and moral incentives to play their distinctive role of limiting crime and reforming criminals; in confirmation of the resolutions adopted by the first conference concerning the development of criminal legislation and bringing it closer to a unified legislation based on the Islamic shari'ah, the conference entrusts the Arab social defense organization with the task of continuing the work for the achievement of this goal by setting up of a committee composed of men of jurisprudence and law which will pursue the framework through which the unified exemplary criminal legislation will be reached on the basis of the rulings of the kind Islamic shari'ah, and through which a plan for it will be formulated in cooperation with learned and legal bodies.

3. The conference examined the stages through which the draft agreement on the extradition of criminals and the exchange of convicted persons went and it examined the final text of this draft agreement after it had been incorporated in an integral plan for judicial cooperation. It also examined the principles of this plan and its keeping pace with development and the simplification of the extradition procedures and the simplification of the measures to implement the agreement. And although the conference appreciates the conditions which have hindered the meeting of the Arab ministers up to this time, it confirms that it entrusts the secretary general of the Arab social defense organization to pursue this matter and take all the necessary measures for its endorsement and implementation.

Fifth: In view of the role which the Arab social defense organization now plays against crime on the level of joint security action--it constitutes the central focal meeting point from which emanate the various activities, meetings and conferences; it being the activator of research and the study of crime and criminals--in view of the fact that the development and comprehensiveness of our efforts, which have the same aims on different levels, require further moral and material support, the conference agrees: to provide the organization with moral and material support commensurate with its common aspirations, support which will enable it to play its role fittingly. The conference agrees to continue to provide the organization with financial support from voluntary contributions from member states. The conference agrees to charge the secretary general of the organization with making contacts with Arab ministers of the interior for that purpose.

Sixth: The conference welcomes the gracious invitation extended by the leader of the Moroccan delegation to hold the next meeting in the Kingdom of Morocco. The conference accepts the invitation and expresses its greatest appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco, thanking its noble desire to be host to the first meeting of the council of Arab interior ministers.

The conference charges the secretary general of the Arab social defense organization against crime to take the necessary measures to organize this coming session in agreement with the Moroccan Government.

As its work draws to a close, the conference cannot but express its deepest gratitude to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for generous hospitality extended to the conference in Saudi Arabia. It offers thanks to His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, for honoring the conference with his presence, for opening the work of the conference, and for the guidelines which played such an important part in achieving the aims of the conference.

The conference expresses its deep gratitude to His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior and chairman of the conference, for his sincere and dedicated efforts to prepare the conference, to direct its work and to provide it with the means of success.

The conference likewise thanks the organizing committee and all those at the Saudi Ministry of the Interior, for everything they did to enable the conference to accomplish its task and achieve its aims.

Finally, the conference thanks the general secretariat of the Arab social defense organization against crime and all those who work in it for their contributions toward achieving the aims of the conference.

Decision No. 1

Regarding the Arab precautionary security plan:

The third Arab interior ministers' conference, having studied the working papers which were submitted, and after having heard the views, discussions and proposals made during the sessions, decided:

To adopt the Arab precautionary security plan in the attached form (Attachment No. 1)

Decision No. 2

The Third Arab interior ministers' conference, having studied the working papers submitted to it, and after having heard the views, discussions and proposals made during the sessions, decided:

To establish a joint Arab fund whose revenue will be shared by the member countries and the contributions given by the Arab countries, to be used on the implementation of the security plan in accordance with the financial system in force in the Arab social defense organization against crime.

Decision No. 3

The third Arab interior ministers' conference, having studied the working papers which were submitted to it, and having heard the views, discussions and proposals made during the session, decided:

1. To develop the interior ministers' conferences into a permanent council which will undertake to lay down the security policies at the comprehensive Arab level; to find solutions for the security problems of common nature; [paragraph continues]

to develop inter-Arab cooperation in the field of developing the security organs and bolstering them with material and human capabilities, and to consolidate the joint establishments financially and morally in a manner that enables them to carry out the tasks they are entrusted with.

2. To charge the secretary of the Arab social defense organization against crime to carry out the duties of the council secretariat with the help of a specialized technical unit which will work within the organization's secretariat.

3. To adopt the internal statute of the council.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES INTO DEAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

NC290729 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] The investigation into the assassination attempt against the American ambassador in Beirut is still being conducted in secrecy. Except for the circular that was disseminated by an Interior Ministry official source containing a general description of the assassination attempt, no official statement has been issued by the official security and judicial organs on the details of the incident.

Well-informed sources this morning told the newspaper AS-SAFIR that the two persons who have been detained in connection with the attempt on the American ambassador's life have made confessions, the most important part of which is that they belong to the Phalangist Party.

IRAQ, SAUDI ARABIA EXPLORE ARAB ARMS INDUSTRY

JN231200 Doha QNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Aug (QNA)--The Kuwaiti newspaper, AL-WATAN, says today that Iraq, supported by Saudi Arabia, is endeavoring to establish a joint Arab organization for arms production to replace the Arab military industries organization, which was dissolved after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty last year.

Citing informed Iraqi sources, the paper says that President Saddam Husayn discussed this idea during his meeting with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in At-Ta'if on 5 August. The paper adds that King Khalid welcomed the idea and authorized President Saddam Husayn to contact the Arab states that wish to participate in the proposed organization.

The paper expresses the conviction that Baghdad would be the center of the new organization, the financing of which has not been disclosed.

The former organization, with capital of $1.4 billion, included Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the UAE and Egypt.

HABIB CHATTI CHAIRS 27 AUG TUNIS MEETING

LD281546 Rabat MAP in English 1248 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tunis, 28 Aug (MAP)--The committee of jurists stemming from the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and entrusted with examining the crimes perpetrated by Israel in occupied Palestine, ended its work here Tuesday evening under the chairmanship of Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the OIC.

During the closing session Mr Chatti announced that the committee will meet in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia) during the second week of next November, to examine the final document that will be submitted to the coming session of Islamic foreign affairs ministers' council.

It is to be recalled that the jurists' committee is entrusted with examining the measures to be adopted against the Zionist aggressive policy and the criminal acts aimed at expelling the Palestinian people from their homeland. On the other hand, the committee entrusted with elaborating the manifesto that will be submitted to the coming summit meeting of the Islamic countries ended its works here after it elaborated a draft manifesto defining the main orientations of the Islamic world in the political, economic and social fields.

'ARAFAT'S NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU280926 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Congratulatory message sent by Yasir 'Arafat to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu, revolutionary greetings,

On the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, it gives me pleasure to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to you, the comrades of the RCP and to the Romanian people on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the PLO Executive Committee and on my own behalf.

Dear comrade president, during these happy days of your people, a result of the struggle for freedom, independence and dignity, you know that the goals of our people's struggle are the same and that under PLO leadership the victory in this struggle will bring peace in our area. We in our struggle depend on your support for freedom and peace in our area and throughout the world.

We want to take this opportunity to renew our deep feelings of esteem and admiration for the Romanian people who, under your wise leadership, have recorded important successes.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the revolutionary Palestinian forces

KUWAIT

HUA GUOFENG TO VISIT KUWAIT IN SEPTEMBER

LD251342 Rabat MAP in English 1249 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Aug (MAP)--The Chinese prime minister, Mr. Hua Guofeng will visit Kuwait next September, announced official sources here Sunday. For its part, the Kuwaiti press reported that Mr Mohammed al-Atiki, chief of the Protocol Department at the Kuwaiti Foreign Affairs Ministry, had talks here Saturday with the Chinese ambassador to Kuwait in view of preparing Mr. Hua Guofeng's visit.

KUNA CITES 'OFFICIAL' ON IRAQI-SYRIAN MEDIATION PROPOSAL

LD261322 Kuwait KUNA in English 1145 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Aug (KUNA)--Kuwait expressed Tuesday its preparedness to mediate in solving the outstanding differences between Iraq and Syria if approached by any party.

A senior official, quoted by AL-WATAN newspaper, said "Kuwait feels it is high time for an Arab mediation to settle differences between the two neighbouring Arab countries." The official, whose name was withheld, said such mediation is badly needed especially when a short period is left before the forthcoming Arab summit conference scheduled for Amman next November.

Syria and Iraq exchanged expulsion of diplomatic missions following the discovery by the Iraqi authorities of a weapons cache at the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad. Syria denied the Iraqi accusation and responded by expelling the Iraqi Embassy staff. The two countries did not cut off diplomatic relations.

The official regretted the present (?friction) in the Arab ranks and said that "this sad state of affairs serves only the Zionist enemy."

GOVERNMENT BACKS IRAQ'S RIGHT TO USE NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD261308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1059 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Aug (KUNA)--The Government of Kuwait reaffirmed Tuesday its support for Iraq's attempts to practice its right in using the atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Kuwait fully backs Iraq in confronting a Zionist propaganda campaign to which it is presently subjected and that Kuwait will side with Iraq in case of any aggressive act by the Zionist enemy. The spokesman was commenting on a propaganda campaign launched by Israel and the Zionist circles in the world against an Iraqi programme to use the atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The spokesman said that "this fabricated campaign is aimed at diverting world public opinion from the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and the oppressive Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories and south Lebanon." Kuwait's support for Iraq is motivated by its commitment to Arab solidarity, the spokesman stated.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER, CARRINGTON HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 27 AUG

LD281524 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1202 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 28 Aug (SPA)--His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal has stressed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Britain have long had firm relations.

He also described his talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as useful and fruitful.

His royal highness expressed the hope that the consolidation of these relations will continue in all fields and that normal relations will be restored. At a press conference he held in At-Ta'if yesterday at the end of Lord Carrington's visit, his royal highness described the visit as taking place at a decisive and grave phase in the history of the Middle East. He added that the British foreign secretary's visit had provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on the Middle East issue between the United Kingdom and Europe, on the one hand, and the Kingdom and the Arab and Muslim countries, on the other hand. His royal highness pointed out that in the course of the visit the Middle East issue was discussed, as were Israel's actions in the occupied territories, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and means of consolidating relations between Britain and the Kingdom.

Asked by journalists about Israel's actions in the occupied territories, his royal highness said that it was this which had caused the current grave situation in the Middle East, bringing it to the brink of war. His royal highness stressed that there is no reason to believe that Israel is sincere and willing to achieve a just peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Israel, he said, is occupying Arab territories and Jerusalem, and is engaged in killing and exterminating the Palestinians and expelling them from their homes. It is also engaged in attacking Lebanon. He also pointed out its unethical actions in the occupied territories. His royal highness expressed appreciation for the EEC Venice Declaration and expressed the hope that the necessary practical steps will be taken for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Referring to the call for a jihad, voiced by His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his highness said the call was not a call for a holy war in the sense of the crusades. It is a jihad, in other words, a call to all Arab and Muslim countries to devote the resources at their disposal to the protection of Arab and Muslim rights and sanctities. He explained that jihad does not mean aggression or attack, but is a call for the defense and protection of one's rights. He added that the jihad or the holy struggle is mobilizing all the political and economic weapons which the Arab and Muslim world possesses.

Meanwhile, the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, expressed his extreme appreciation for the talks he held during his visit to the Kingdom and his pleasure at the restoration of relations between the two countries. He pointed out that the two sides have agreed to set up a joint committee for cultural cooperation. He also pointed out that, in addition to cultural matters, the talks dealt with the Middle East problem and the problems for which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia actively seeks a just solution.

In a press statement before leaving At-Ta'if, the British foreign secretary affirmed his country's firm commitment to achieving a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute. He expressed his conviction that the settlement should be based on the balanced principles laid down in the EEC Venice Declaration. [passage indistinct]

INTERIOR MINISTRY LIMITS ENTRY OF FOREIGNERS' FAMILIES

LD291002 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Jiddah, 29 Aug (SPA)--The Ministry of the Interior has issued instructions concerning foreigners entitled to bring their wives and children into the Kingdom. The instructions also regulate the granting of residence permits for pilgrims and other visitors. The following is the text of the instructions:

Wishing to limit the number of foreigners in the country and to restrict the presence to productive elements needed by various aspects of life in the country, the Ministry of the Interior has decided that these elements should not be accompanied by members of their families except in cases of extreme necessity relating to specific practical specialists such as those engaged in medicine, engineering and so forth.

PDRY

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

Interview with AL-WAHDAH

LD282017 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80 EA

[Text of interview granted by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Abu Dhabi AL-WAHDAH--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] (?There are reports) that the United States is engaging in a campaign to enmesh the region in a web of bases and pacts. What is Democratic Yemen's practical policy for confronting this campaign, and particularly toward the U.S. rapid intervention force, which comprises 200,000 [word indistinct] troops?

[Answer] We consider that security and stability in the region in general is an integral matter and accordingly any American military attack will not find us standing by as mere spectators. Our Arab peoples have the power to confront it, as they have available the forces of friends, which enable them to foil any aggressive gamble American imperialism might engage in. Gone are the days in which imperialism could treat peoples as unresisting slaves as it did in the past. Today there is the power and might of the world socialist community, and before American decides to intervene or occupy (?our territories) as (?happened in the past) it will have to think 1000 times, because a great power exists which will stand in its way. It must also realize that the Arab peoples in this region will neither [word indistinct] nor [word indistinct]; they will reconcile their differences and will (?rise) as one man against any American aggression against them.

[Question] How do you view Democratic Yemen's role as a strategic center for bringing security to the region? Have you brought up this matter with the leaders of the region and how [words indistinct] imperialist and Zionist attacks, which are connected with [word indistinct] the USSR and [word indistinct] in the region?

[Answer] It might be useful to mention here that Democratic Yemen has regarded and continues to regard the security of the region as an important factor in reinforcing the foundations of the independence and sovereignty of the peoples of the states of this region and in reinforcing world peace. We do not (?differentiate) between the desired peace and security of the states of this region and freedom of navigation through its [word indistinct] and straits and the right of any state and the right of every people to defend its independence and sovereignty and to choose its path of independent development and social progress. This is the way in which we understand security, whereas some other circles understand it differently. [passage indistinct] Historic circumstances brought it about that (?we became) the first nationalist democratic state in the Arabian Peninsula, situated in the heart of a sensitive region, considered to be one of the most tense regions in the world. Of course, this strategic location of our progressive regime is bound to serve our security and the security of the peoples of the region. Moreover, it also serves the liberation [word indistinct] of the peoples of the Arab countries. Now we have been turned into a target of the conspiracies of the imperialist circles [words indistinct] commercial and military [words indistinct] in this region.

Unfortunately the imperialist circles have found supporters in this region in addition to their [words indistinct]. Right since the very beginning we have resisted all forms of the hostile imperialist presence. We rejected the suspect schemes which sought to justify the imperialist system [words indistinct] that the security of the Red Sea was one thing and the security of the gulf another. It can now be said that (?the call which promoted) these suspect schemes and military blocs has completely failed. (?However) the imperialist circles [words indistinct] resorted to other ways and means to achieve their aggressive aims. The [words indistinct] the USSR [word indistinct] peoples of the region and wants to [word indistinct] them. What was behind these fabrications was their desire to frighten and (?shake) the countries of the region, particularly those of them which possess oil.

They [word indistinct] justification to issue decisions to [words indistinct] and to (?extend) military and commercial (?facilities) to American imperialism. This can be illustrated by the expansion of the Diego Garcia Base, the reinforcement of the forces in the Indian (?Ocean), the establishing of new American military bases and facilities in some states of the region and stepping up arms (?exports) from the West to the states of the region. [passage indistinct]

We can say that what worries us really is not the fact that certain slogans, propanganda and campaigns of imperialist have found a ready ear in some countries in the region. What saddens us is finding some people ignoring their principal enemy and overlooking their occupied territories under the domination of the Israeli enemy but enthusiastic in repeating what is put abroad by the news media hostile to the Arabs.

[Question] What are the reasons, do you think that make the oil-producing countries hesitant in contributing investment finance to Democratic Yemen? Have these countries asked for financial guarantees and conditions?

[Answer] There are many reasons. Time does not permit us here to go into details about them. But it is very clear to us that each of the fraternal states has its own policies and each one has its own assessment and style in dealing with others. What is important is that we want to make it very clear that we have not and will not accept any conditional assistance.

[Question] There have been reports about exchanges of fire between Saudi forces, which have been for some time inside the territory of the northern part of the homeland, and the Yemeni forces. Have your recent talks with officials in the northern part of the homeland touched on this subject?

[Answer] While we feel the gravity of resort to the use of force in solving disputes between neighbors, we find our duty lies on the side of our people and the Yemeni [word indistinct] and toward the security and stability of the region.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Sultanate of Oman and the facilities it is providing for the military presence in its territory and the provision by the United States of advanced weapons to the Sultanate? Do you also see in this a threat to Democratic Yemen and the security of the region?

[Answer] We have said more than once that the (?type) and reality of the existing regime in the Sultanate of Oman is (?intolerable). But what threatens the security of the region and involves it in unjustifiable conflicts and disputes in the fact that the regime resorts to opening its territory to the imperialist circles so that they may build hostile military bases to threaten the security and independence of the peoples of the region.

It is for this reason that I feel it is our patriotic and national duty to support the Omani people's struggle to enable them to stand against the treacherous acts that have been perpetrated by this regime. We believe that time has come when the fraternal Arab countries ought to shoulder their responsibilities to confront the danger stemming from the rash and precipitate actions taken by the regime in the Sultanate of Oman.

[Question] To what extent are you still prepared to open the file [as heard] of resuming relations between you and Iraq on one hand and between you and the Sultanate of Oman on the other for the purpose of finding the existing cracks in the Arab ranks? Do you lay down any conditions?

[Answer] With regard to our relations with Iraq it is known to all, to the Iraqis themselves even, that we were not responsible for their lukewarmness. We are also alienating them, because we need concerted efforts to confront the serious and complicated circumstances which our Arab homeland is experiencing. We also need the mobilization of all our energies to face the imperialist designs which are currently concentrating on the Palestine revolution, Syria, Lebanon and the Arab progressive forces and regimes. In affirmation of our good intentions we have welcomed fraternal mediation by brothers who wanted to bring about normal relations between the two countries. As I have said before, we are ready to dress the wounds not so as to open new wounds for our people but for making our bilateral relations serve the interests and hopes of our people and the causes the Arab peoples [words indistinct]. Now in connection with Oman, the matter there is entirely different. We are not two-faced in our dealings nor do we belong to the type that is ready to capitulate the moment a danger looms. Our stance vis-a-vis the Sultanate of Oman is correct and many brothers are agreed with us in it. Our stance is not merely an indication of the existence of differences and conflicts between the two countries, but the fact is that there are national causes which constitute the basis of the conflict. From the beginning we have drawn the attention of our Arab brothers to the politics of the Omani regime and said that they posed a threat to the security of the region; apart from the fact that they endanger our own country's security. Successive events witnessed in the Omani arena have confirmed the correctness of what we have been saying.

Delivers Speech, Closes Conference

LD281916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today closed the session of the First Conference of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] organization in the armed forces. He delivered an important political speech on the occasion, at the beginning of which he hailed the efforts made to achieve the splendid success of the YSP organization in the armed forces. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised our party's fighters who had demonstrated, through the successful meeting already held at the governorates of Lahej and Abyan, their great interest in entrenching the unity of the party, promoting its leadership role in life and ensuring its development toward the realization of all the strategic aims. He expressed his confidence that the conference of YSP organizations in the other governorates would move in the same direction.

In his speech he referred to the revolutionary experience of our armed forces, affirmed that the experience had demonstrated that the voice of the party is the sole voice which inspires them and urged them to redouble their efforts to fulfill their social duties in the field to defend the Yemeni revolution and its gains. He called on the YSP organization in the armed forces to be inspired by the deeds of the martyrs from the armed forces who gave their lives and blood as a sacrifice for the homeland and the party and resisted with bravery and courage all antirevolutionary conspiracies.

They contributed with their invaluable sacrifices to raising the YSP banner and strengthening the cohesion of our armed forces with the toiling masses.

In his speech, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad referred to the conspiracies being hatched by imperialist and reactionary circles against our revolution, and emphasized that our party knew precisely all the enemy's moves, their intentions and objectives. He is confident that we have the capabilities to deter or crush any attempt aimed at detracting from our national sovereignty or attempting to drive our people to civil war. He called for raising the level of vigilance as well as combat and political readiness in all our military and security establishments and our mass organizations. He urged party members, wherever they are, to raise the level of their struggle readiness to face all the difficulties that the revolution faces. He then touched on the dangerous situation that had arisen recently in the region. He confirmed that the PDRY saw in the military pact signed by the United States and Somalia a new threat over which we must not be silent, as it not only affects the sovereignty of Somalia but will also bring about a tense situation and plant mines in the path of stability and security for the peoples of the region.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed that what Somalia has done could not be regarded as a responsible act on its part, in as much as it expresses a wish to create tension in an area regarded as one of the most vital regions of the world. He pointed out that Democratic Yemen has already condemned and castigated what the Government of the Sultanate of Oman has done by giving the United States military bases in Oman. Democratic Yemen also sees in the establishment of aggressive military bases in Somalia another direct threat against it and against the security and stability of this region. He confirmed the position of Democratic Yemen in opposing all threats and said that we should do everything to ward off the danger of the U.S. presence in neighboring Oman and Somalia.

In his speech concluding the session of the YSP organization in the armed forces, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the appreciation of the party and the government of the revolution for all the valuable assistance given to our country by the socialist community. He also hailed the distinctive role of the USSR which has given us all support on the military side and training for our military cadres. He expressed high praise and appreciation for the Soviet experts who provided their expertise and valuable work to our armed forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS MISSION HEADS ON U.S. THREAT

LD281724 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] At the Foreign Ministry this morning Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and Brother Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad, deputy foreign minister, received the heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the PDRY. They were briefed on the PDRY Government statement on the U.S. military presence in the region, stressing the clear principled stand of Democratic Yemen which is opposed to the imperialist military presence in the region and the establishment of U.S. bases in Somalia and Oman.

Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad and Muhammad Ghalib exposed the aggressive nature of the bases and their link with the conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat aimed at dominating the region with the objective of liquidating the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people and striking at the progressive nationalist regimes in the Arab homeland and the African Continent. Moreover, the bases aimed at undermining the struggle of peoples for their independence, national sovereignty and social progress.

At the meeting, Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad and Muhammad Ghalib explained that the bases represented a threat to peace and stability for the peoples of the region as a whole. They called for condemnation of the aggressive U.S. policy in the region and solidarity with the Somali and Omani peoples in their confrontation with these bases hostile to freedom and the aspirations of the peoples.

They pointed out that this step taken by the Somali regime to accept military bases in its territory is a deviation from the Arab position which is hostile to U.S. imperialism--the main support of the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat's regime. It is a violation of the Arab League decisions and Arab and Islamic unanimity; it is also a violation of the resolutions passed by the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned movement and the United Nations on the Palestinian cause, and their condemnation of the Camp David accords and their consequences--the latest of which is the Judaization of the holy city of Jerusalem and turning it into an eternal city for Zionist entity.

YAR

SALIH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM IRAQ 28 AUG

JN281255 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] At 1400 today, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and the delegation accompanying him returned home at the end of a 6-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

SALIH SUPPORTS FAHD'S CALL FOR JIHAD

LD261146 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 26 Aug (SPA)--YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has affirmed the YAR's complete support for the call for jihad by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories, and to put the Arab house in order. In a statement to the paper AL-JAZIRAH published today, his excellency says that the YAR supports every step that realizes the aims of the Arab nation and the liberation of the occupied lands and protects the Islamic holy shrines. The YAR president reaffirms that his country rejects the presence of foreign military forces in the Arab area because this presence constitutes a direct threat to the security and stability of the area. Today, the area is capable, through its own means and material and moral potential, of protecting the area and of standing up to all the dangers that threaten it.

On his visit to the Kingdom, the YAR president explains that it is taking place within the framework of continuous contacts with the brothers to exchange viewpoints on all the issues of common interest and particularly those concerning the issue of Jerusalem and what the Arab position should be prior to carrying out the duty of jihad. He expressed confidence in the positive and effective outcome of this visit on bolstering and developing fraternal relations between the two countries and widening the scope of coordination between them in all fields.

Support for Arab Causes

JN271024 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has reiterated the YAR's rejection of the presence of any foreign forces in the Arab area, as a direct threat to the area's stability and security.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH today, President Salih said that the only way to remove the gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula from the shadow of international disputes and external greed is through formation of a unified Arab force in the area and direct reliance on its inherent capabilities and fighting potentials. President Salih added that the Arab strength in the area must not be taken lightly and that it is capable of repulsing any aggression. In order to achieve all this, Arabs must coordinate all security and defense efforts.

President Salih called on the Arab nation's leaders to unify their ranks and overcome marginal differences, stressing that the YAR places all its material and moral capabilities and human potentials in the service of jihad to enable the Arab nation to achieve its objectives of liberating the occupied Arab territories and protecting Islamic holy places.

The brother president added that the YAR supports any Arab move to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories. The YAR also supports the invitation by Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for jihad to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories. President Salih said that Prince Fahd's invitation came at an appropriate time to express the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nations in defense of holy places and to confront intransigence and greed.

Reception With Saudi Ministers

JN251228 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in At-Ta'if today Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi defense and aviation minister and inspector general. The meeting was attended by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister.

President Salih and the members of his delegation will go to Mecca this afternoon to perform the small pilgrimage.

OFFICIAL SOURCE DENIES RUMOR ON AS-SADAT VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

NC281941 Cairo MENA in English 1930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 28 Aug (MENA)--An official source said here today that the news report that was circulating in the American capital today about President Anwar as-Sadat's departure for Riyadh soon was a groundless rumour. The rumour was aimed at casting doubt on Egypt's stance, the source said, adding that Egypt's stand was firm and did not tolerate any such doubts. The rumour said that President as-Sadat's departure for Riyadh had been fixed for Saturday, a matter that made a large number of journalists go to the Egyptian Embassy in Washington to ask about the authenticity of the report.

AS-SADAT TO BEGIN TOUR OF GOVERNORATES IN SEPTEMBER

NC251310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat will pay field visits to some governorates from 2-24 September. During these visits his excellency will meet with National Democratic Party [NDP] popular and executive leaders. He will also visit some development projects. This was stated by 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the NDP Popular Development Committee to our correspondent. The president's tour will include the governorates of Dumyat, Ad-Daqahliyah, Kafr ash-Shaykh, Al-Buhayrah, Al-Gharbiyah, Al-Minufiyah, Al-Qalyubiyah and Ash-Sharqiyah.

AS-SADAT GREETS CEAUSESCU ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU280924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Congratulatory message sent by President Anwar as-Sadat to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania: I take particular pleasure in extending sincere congratulations to you on behalf of myself and the Egyptian people on the occasion of your country's national holiday. I want to take this opportunity to stress the close relations of friendship that link our countries, relations which I want to constantly prosper and progress to the mutual benefit of the two countries and in the interest of world peace and security. I am convinced that your country will continue to participate, together with our justice-loving nations, in actions aimed at achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will afford the peoples in this area the opportunity to ensure the achievement of their dignity and aspirations. Please accept on my behalf warmest and sincerest wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for constant prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

With greatest esteem and regard,
[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR BONN 29 Aug

NC291109 Cairo MENA in English 1100 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak left here today for Bonn, for a visit to West Germany at the beginning of a tour of a number of European countries that includes Britain, Italy, Vatican, France, Austria and Romania.

The aim of Mubarak's tour is to explain Egypt's stance vis-a-vis the current situation in the Middle East Palestinian and the Jerusalem issue, especially after the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the city to Israel.

TWO DELEGATIONS TO VISIT ISRAEL FOR DIALOGUE

NC280830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA)--Two Egyptian delegations, one representing the People's Assembly and composed of members of the National Democratic Party [NDP] in the Assembly and an information delegation composed of journalist members of the NDP, will visit Israel shortly to hold wide-scale contacts.

This was announced by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in a statement which AL-AHRAM will publish on Thursday. Kamal Hasan 'Ali outlined that these contacts aim at holding an intensive dialogue with persons of various political trends in Israel, including parties, university professors, intellectuals and leaders of the Peace Now Movement.

He added that the purpose of these contacts is to affirm that although the autonomy negotiations are frozen because of the obstacles created by Israel with the Jerusalem annexation bill as well as its stand regarding the settlements, Egypt was still eager to achieve a comprehensive peace in the area. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that although these contacts will be within the framework of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel they stem at the same time from the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and reflect Egypt's commitment to it. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that subsequently Egypt is expected to invite several well-known leading Israeli personages for an intensive dialogue with Egyptian officials on the pending questions and the obstacles which Israel has created, thereby hindering the peace process. These personages will include former Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Abba Eban, who had refused to vote in the Israeli Knesset on the Jerusalem bill.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

NC281450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "A Basic Change in the Traditional Attitudes Toward the Middle East Conflict"]

[Text] Observers believe that the U.S. decision not to veto the recent UN Security Council resolution, which condemns Israel for its actions on Jerusalem, is considered a warning from Washington to Tel Aviv that it cannot be courteous toward Israel all the time and support it unreservedly on all occasions if Israel persists in its peace-obstructing policy, which arouses the whole world's indignation, causes embarrassment to the United States, and harms its strategic interests.

Circles close to the Israeli Government have affirmed that the crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations has reached its height following repeated open criticisms that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has levelled against Washington's Middle East policy. It has been noticed that Begin has been levelling direct criticism against U.S. President Carter, whom the Israeli Government considers as the person mainly responsible for what it calls the sympathetic tendencies toward the other side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. U.S. officials have expressed concern over Israeli Government criticism of President Carter. However, they pointed out that Washington seemingly pays no attention to the Israeli criticism although the date of the U.S. presidential elections is approaching--something which observers describe as unique in traditional U.S.-Israeli relations.

At the same time, the international community's keeness to implement the Security Council resolution on the withdrawal of diplomatic missions from Jerusalem reveals a basic change in the traditional relations between Israel and its most loyal European friends, such as the Netherlands, for example. The successive decisions of some states to move their embassies from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv have aroused a feeling of gloom and disappointment among Israeli officials, who discovered that the international community has been able for the first time to break its traditional positions and to put its resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict into effect. It is certain that these positions were not incidental but are the result of the vigorous and sincere Egyptian efforts to establish peace in the Middle East, to produce visions which had not been clear before, and to remove the veil which Israel has placed over the eyes of the world for more than 30 years so that now it can see the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES JERUSALEM

LD281117 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Aug 80 pp 1-3

[Untitled 'Imad ad-Din Cairo interview with Ismai'l Fahmi, first in a series of interviews which the former Egyptian foreign minister has agreed to give to AL-MAJALLAH--date not given]

[Excerpts] Cairo--Isma'il Fahmi begins the dialogue by saying: "Jerusalem, being a holy city, occupies a special position. In my view, Jerusalem is the radial center in which Israel is establishing itself in order to control Palestine. In other words, whoever has sovereignty over Jerusalem also has sovereignty over the whole land of Palestine. Israel is using the Torah and history as justification for continuing its occupation of Jerusalem. Therefore, Jerusalem is the center of gravity around which the ruling authority in Israel is rallying the Israeli people. Any Israeli prime minister who can by law or deed make Jerusalem the undivided capital of Israel will have accomplished the greatest political feat in Israel's political life."

[Question] How did Begin play the game of putting the resolution [on Jerusalem] to the vote? Why did he choose this particular time?

[Answer] Begin, like all Israeli politicians, does not proceed from a vacuum. The feeling Begin has about the importance of unifying Jerusalem is not new. His political stance throughout the history of Israeli political life is defined and known. The legislation which has been adopted by the Israeli Knesset and which makes Jerusalem the undivided capital of Israel is irreversible; it is binding and has constitutional force. Israel is a state that is still without a constitution but, through the Knesset, is issues legislation which, put together, forms a constitution for political and legislative work in the country.

Israel's desire to unite Jerusalem is an old one. In 1947 and 1948, before the organization of the Israeli Army and the establishment of the state, the last offensive by the Israeli terrorist gangs was concentrated on Jerusalem for the purpose of uniting it and taking complete control of it. Had it not been for presence of the British and of the Jordanian Army, Israel would have united Jerusalem.

In the wake of the June 1967 war and the Arabs' defeat by Israel and the occupation of Jerusalem, the Knesset issued a decision on 28 June 1967 stipulating that the Israeli Government has the power to apply the law, to legislate and to manage the state on "the land of Israel" namely, Palestine.

It was on the basis of this decision that the Israeli Government made its recent decision that "Jerusalem is a united, indivisible city and, as such, is the capital of the State of Israel."

The present timing for the Israeli move exceedingly suited the strategy of Israel which waits for the appropriate time and circumstances to implement its strategy. The most opportune circumstances for the Israeli move were created by the fact that Israel has concluded a separate conciliation [sulh] with Egypt and the situation in Washington is ideal for Israel to take any action that runs counter to American wishes and interests in view of the fact that President Carter's administration is incapable of taking any action because of its domestic problems. I emphasize that Israel has never had and will never have such ideal circumstances for annexing Jerusalem legislatively and executively as the present time.

[Question] What is the effective factor which prompted the adoption of this decision at this time?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, it is the disintegration of the Arab position. Egypt is without the Arabs and the Arabs are without Egypt. Israel's conciliation with Egypt has fully enabled it to make such decisions without giving any regard to any expected reaction. This has led to a situation that can be described thus: "Israel is now swimming in the Arab space."

[Question] How do you assess the situation on the Arab and Islamic level now in the wake of the Israeli decision?

[Answer] The situation is serious and must be dealt with in a serious, clear and decisive manner without hesitation. If the Knesset does not rescind its recent decision on Jerusalem--which is most unlikely--the continued enforcement of this law would lead to the following:

1. The Begin government or any other Israeli Government would refuse to negotiate on the future of Arab Jerusalem.

2. Since Arab Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank, the new legislation and the confirmation of Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem would inevitably lead to the development of Jerusalem and the settlements around it with a view to controlling most of the West Bank. Therefore, the fate of the West Bank has been decided and Israeli's full sovereignty over it has been achieved de jure and de facto.

3. The Knesset's recent decision is considered a breach of the Camp David framework regarding the West Bank and Gaza sector because no agreement can be reached on autonomy now that the Israeli rule over Jerusalem has become a law and Israel's sovereignty over it has been made eternal.

4. On this basis, the Camp David framework is negated and unsuitable politically or legally. The responsibility for this rests solely on Israel.

5. On this basis, the continuation of negotiations with Israel is regarded as null and void and illegitimate and runs counter to the result of the referendum in which the Egyptian people approved of the autonomy framework, because the main principles on which the people were asked to give their opinion have been completely undermined.

[Question] Do you suggest any special source of action for an Arab and Islamic move to counter this decision?

[Answer] We ought to learn from Israel's negotiating method and not go along with the American view that the question of Jerusalem is complicated and difficult and it would be better to leave it to the end. This method actually realizes Israel's aims.

The issue of Jerusalem must be in the forefront during the peace negotiations. I cannot see any Arab-Islamic reply to this decision and the challenge it poses to them unless the Islamic and Arab peoples are fully mobilized. The first step I propose is to call for an immediate Islamic summit conference to adopt a clear, specific resolution that "Arab Jerusalem is the capital of the Palestinian state," to have every Muslim state promulgate a law to this effect so that all states and all leaders will be committed to it for ever and, consequently, adopt executive decisions to implement this Islamic summit resolution. I also call on the leaders of the Arab world, following the Islamic summit, to adopt a unified Arab decision complementary to the Islamic summit resolution to break off relations and ban dealings with any foreign state that accedes to Israel's decision on the unification of Jerusalem.

[Question] Do you not believe that to ask the Arab and Muslim peoples to hold a referendum on the Arabism of Jerusalem is a theoretical appeal and will not bring back the holy city?

[Answer] The Israeli Knesset has issued legislation unifying Jerusalem and regarding it as the capital of Israel as an official and popular expression of an Israeli decision. The Arab and Islamic response to this decision must be in the form of counterlegislation emphasizing the Arabism and Muslim character of Jerusalem. The Israeli Knesset's approval of this new legislation is tantamount to a declaration of a state of war by Israel against the Islamic world and its people. The modification of the annexation of Jerusalem to Israel requires a violent reaction from the Islamic world. According to the holy Koran, the Islamic world must declare a state of jihad against the Israeli decision.

[Question] What, in your opinion, must be the Egyptian move vis-a-vis the issue of Jerusalem. Is there a possibility that the seriousness of the recent Israeli decision could be a motive for any kind of Egyptian-Arab coordination?

[Answer] Israel's decision to unify Jerusalem is tantamount to a declaration of war against Egypt and a violation of the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel. Therefore, I call for an immediate referendum by the Egyptian people on the illegality of the Israeli Knesset's decision. The opinion of the Egyptian people must be taken also to confirm that Arab Jerusalem will for ever be the capital of the Palestinian state. Egypt has special responsibility by virtue of its historical role and of its role in the negotiations. Egypt must freeze completely its negotiations with Israel because Israel, by its decision on Jerusalem, has breached the Camp David agreement and set up a condition that bars any negotiations or diplomatic moves. This Israeli decision and the serious consequences it entails on the strategic level constitute, in my opinion, the first and last chance for the restoration of Egyptian-Arab cohesion and the building of bridges between Cairo and its fraternal countries in the Arab world. Egyptian-Arab coordination is the cornerstone of the required action to defend the honor of Islam.

[Question] In your opinion, do you believe that Arab Jerusalem can be restored to the Arabs and Muslims through negotiations?

[Answer] I do not hide from you the fact that, following the Israeli decision unifying Jerusalem, I believe that it is impossible for Jerusalem to return to the Arabs through negotiations. Jerusalem can be regained only when it is liberated through a jihad. This is what we must prepare for and mobilize all our forces. Since Israel has annexed Jerusalem forcibly, if we do not declare a jihad against it, we would give it the opportunity to annex any other part of the Arab world by force.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

JN281015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Aug (INA)--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih left Baghdad for home today following an official 3-day visit to Iraq. He was seen off by President Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council members, ministers, senior Iraqi officials and the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited to Baghdad.

Joint Statement

JN281518 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Aug 80

["Text" of YAR-Iraqi joint statement issued on 28 August following YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's 26-28 August visit to Iraq]

[Text] Proceeding from the relationship of Arab fraternity and as an expression of the Arab national bonds linking the two Arab countries, Yemen and Iraq, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the YAR Armed Forces, paid an official visit to fraternal Iraq from 26 to 28 August 1980, at the invitation of his brother, President Saddam Husayn, and with Iraqi officials, during which they discussed all aspects of their fraternal bilateral relations, as well as Arab and international issues of mutual concern.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his accompanying delegation praised the effect of the progress and development in the two countries' relations in serving the interest of both countries' masses and in preparing them for effective participation in the battles of the common Arab struggle.

President Salih highly commended Iraq's fraternal participation in the YAR's development plans and projects. It was agreed that the YAR-Iraqi Coordination Council will hold its next meeting in Baghdad, in the second half of October.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his accompanying delegation acquainted themselves with Iraq's great achievements, under its national leadership, in the great march toward progress and development, especially in modern technological methods, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in promoting the Arabs' prosperity and stability.

The president and his delegation also commended the steps taken by fraternal Iraq in establishing democratic institutions in the country, such as the election of the National Assembly, a foundation of the exercise of democracy. They expressed their appreciation for Iraq's pan-Arab role in defending Arab issues, in facing the real enemies--the usurpers of Arab territory and the violators of Arab and Islamic holy places--and in calling for joint Arab action through the declared national charter. They reaffirmed the YAR's support for this chapter, which they consider an important pan-Arab document.

The president and his delegation also expressed the conviction that the Iraqi role in the nonaligned movement is making an effective contribution in strengthening an consolidating this movement's principles and objectives and in bolstering its efforts to maintain world peace and security.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed his thanks and gratitude for the great hospitality and warm official and public reception accorded him and for the great care and attention given him during his visit to fraternal Iraq, which proves the strong ties binding the two fraternal countries.

ROYAL DECREE ANNOUNCES NEW JORDANIAN CABINET

JN281700 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The following royal decree has been issued:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, due to the resignation of His Excellency Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi and after taking cognizance of Article 35 of the Constitution, decree the following:

1. Mudar Badran will be appointed prime minister and defense minister.

Upon the recommendation of the prime minister, the following cabinet members are appointed:

Prime Minister	Mudar Badran
Defense Minister	Mudar Badran
Minister of Information	'Adnan Abu 'Awdah
Minister of Finance	Salim Masa'idah
Minister of Culture & Youth	Ma'n Abu Nuwwar
Minister of Tourism and Antiquities	Ma'n Abu Nuwwar
Minister of Justice	Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim at-Tarawinah
Minister of Agriculture	Marwan Dudin
Minister of Communications	Dr Muhammad 'Addub az-Zabin
Minister for Occupied Land Affairs	Hasan Ibrahim
Minister of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places	Kamil ash-Sharif
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Marwan al-Qasim
Minister of Interior	Sulayman 'Arar
Minister of Supplies	Ibrahim Ayyub
Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs	Eng. 'Ali as-Suhaymat
Minister of Transport	Eng. 'Ali as-Suhaymat
Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs	Hikmat as-Sakit
Minister of Education	Dr Sa'id at-Tall
Minister of Health	Dr Zuhayr Malhas
Minister of Social Development	In'am al-Mufti
Minister of Labor	Dr Jawad al-'Anani
Minister of Industry & Trade	Walid 'Asfur
Minister of Public Works	Eng. 'Awni al-Masri
Minister of Municipal, Rural & Environmental Affairs	Hasan al-Mumani

Issued at our Basman Palace in Amman on 18 Shawwal 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 28 August 1980

Ar-Rimawi Letter of Resignation

JN281752 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

["Text" of letter of resignation sent by outgoing Jordanian Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi to King Husayn on 28 August in Amman]

[Text] His Exalted Hashemite Majesty King Husayn, may God support and protect him: Ever since you entrusted us with the fidelity of responsibility and the honor of service, my colleagues and I have worked with all of our strength, determination, fidelity, sincerity and loyalty in the service of our country and nation. We are only a part of the nation's soldiers and sons working under your banner and guided by your mission.

It is our duty now to give Your Majesty a new opportunity to assess the requisites of the next stage, toward which our march is forging and for which our responsibilities are doubled.

Being proud of the protection, care, support and constant guidance given us by Your Majesty, my colleagues and I express our most sincere gratitude and thanks, coupled with the deepest love and loyalty. Please allow me, Your Majesty, to submit the resignation of my government, kindly requesting that you accept it. I am confident of the guaranteed constant and definite soundness of the march represented in your wise leadership of your country and in your blessed and sincere endeavors for Jordan's good and the dignity of your nation. May God support you with victory and protect you with dignity.

[Signed] Your obedient servant, Qasim ar-Rimawi, Amman, on 18 Shawwal 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 28 August 1980

Husayn's Reply

JN281807 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text of letter sent by Jordan's King Husayn to outgoing Prime Minister Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi in Amman on 28 August]

[Text] To my dear brother, His Excellency Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi, may God protect him:

I send you and your colleagues greetings of admiration, love and much appreciation.

I was proud to watch your sincere work and sincere and constructive effort in the service of our homeland and its pan-Arab objectives. I am proud of your eagerness and your continued work in following up every small and great matter involving the affairs of the homeland and its citizens.

While receiving your resignation, in which you express a sincere desire to reassess the requisites of the next stage in our country's life, I appreciate this desire and your positive spirit and responsibility, which emanate from your affiliation to your country, your loyalty to its mission and your self-denial.

In light of this, I accept the government's resignation, hoping that you will continue to shoulder your responsibilities until the new government is formed. I am confident that you and your colleagues, in view of your position, efficiency, and positive role, will be able to serve our dear Jordan in various fields of work and duty.

With my personal greetings and much appreciation, I implore God to grant you success.

Amman, on 18 Shawwal 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 28 August 1980

Husayn Letter to Prime Minister-Designate

JN281836 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text of letter of designation sent by King Husayn to Premier-Designate Mudar Badran in Amman on 28 August]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Our dear brother, His Excellency Mudar Badran, may God protect him.

I send you warmest Arab Jordanian Hashemite greetings, coupled with my pride in the characteristics of maturity, devotion, sincere intention and profound loyalty I have known in you and pride in your commitment to the homeland's mission, the true Arab Islamic mission we inherited, the mission of well-being and salvation for the Arab nation, the mission to which we are proud to belong. We will continue to be devoted to this mission, generation after generation.

I have known you as a conscientious and loyal soldier who works day and night in defense of justice. Thus, you have become my comrade in arms in the march, in whom I place my absolute trust, due to appreciation of your characteristics and traits. I have known you throughout our long march, in different positions of responsibility, as a loyal man who is unwavering in his characteristics and traits.

Since our dear brother His Excellency Qasim ar-Rimawi has tendered his government's resignation, which I have accepted, I find you, dear brother, the best man to assume the trust of leading the new government. Accordingly, I entrust you to form a government that will shoulder the trust, contribute to the mission, and hold the banner high, waving forever. The following are some of the tasks that I expect you and the new government to fulfill in this respect:

First, Jordan's strength and capability are closely linked to the noble Arab mission it is assuming and to its own ambition, which is also the ambition of all Arab generations: a glorious, respectable and honorable life in which successive Arab generations will be able to build and give, while their genuine Arab Islamic identity is preserved and their different societies are brotherly and openminded toward the experiences of other nations and peoples in every place and at all times. In so doing, they will be strongly adhering to their true Arab origin and depending upon the solid foundation of the great chivalry, high morals and distinguished character that the Arabs inherited from their forefathers.

Further, Jordan's strength and capability are consolidated by its sound awareness of its objectives, organization, openmindedness and continuous objective progress, which fully realizes the historic challenge that Jordan and the Arab nation are facing in their decisive struggle against Zionism and against all others who hope to dominate our nation and its resources and who, therefore, are threatening the Arab people's destiny on their own national soil, along with their right to a free respectable life throughout Arab territory.

Our Jordan is a country of honor, which lives as one mature family. Our Jordan is a country of forthright principles and high ideals, which was destined to stand next to occupied Arab Palestine. Our Jordan must work hard and give abundantly in every field on its pure soil, in the Arab homeland and the world at large, in order to end the Zionist occupation of the Palestinian Arab territory, so that it will return to its people and rightful owners, who will then freely determine their own destiny and chose their own way.

But our nation must first save Arab Jerusalem, for there will be no meaning to Arab and Muslim honor and no lasting honorable peace or stability in the region unless our Holy City returns to Arab sovereignty. This will not be achieved through emotional reaction, but through sound scientific planning, perserverence, resolution, self-confidence, faith and the determination to achieve this great objective.

Our Jordan is called upon to give all it can in support of our kinfolk and brothers in their heroic faithful steadfastness on the territory of occupied Palestine and in their sufferings, until the end of the occupation and the restoration of their legitimate rights.

Second, we are all soldiers in the same cause and members of the same march, to which we are entirely devoted. Our cause transcends individuals and is a trust that is handed from one generation to the next. We are one family engaged in an objective march that derives strength from the act of giving everyone his due right, spreading justice everywhere and giving abundantly. Our march also derives strength from truthfulness, loyalty and devotion. Our march depends upon education, general organization, and equal treatment under progressive laws, which have been promulgated in the society's interest. Moreover, our march derives strength from our success in fighting discrimination among members of the one great family and in repudiating tribalism and regionalism. It also derives strength from the elimination of corruption, just as it does from love, tolerance and morality. Above all, our march derives strength from fear of God in both words and deeds and in mutual confidence among everyone.

The government, which is of the people, must work hard for the sake of the people. On their part, the people must build for themselves and for the coming generations. Everyone in our society must have a role to play in whatever post he occupies. Man and woman must share equal responsibility.

Third, the Arab army--that is, the Jordanian Armed Forces--is the shield of the homeland, the defender of the banner, the hope of the nation, the pride of Jordan and King Husayn's delight. It is the army of the great Arab revolution. This is an elite army. Therefore, it behooves us to do all we can so that it is always topnotch in its capability and preparedness and in training and equipment, under all circumstances. It is the army of our righteous martyrs. It is the defender of mu'tah and of the land of immortal wars. It is the army that is facing the great challenge and defending the depth of the Arab homeland, God willing. It is the army of the martyrs of Jerusalem, Nabulus, Janin, Bab al-Wad, As-Samu' Qalqilya and all Arab territory. It is the army of discipline, science and hard work. It is one of the triumphant arab armies, God willing.

Fourth, since there can be no stability without maturity and security, it is essential to strengthen the security departments and the security men, who are the homeland's watchful eye and its pure and loyal conscience. The security department, which is our army's right hand, derives from the people. Therefore, its sole concern is to serve both the citizens and the state.

Fifth, God willing, Jordan will shortly have the pleasure of receiving the Arab leaders of the first time on its national soil and in their own homeland. We are all dutybound to prepare for this great Arab national meeting, which carries the noblest meanings and represents the most sublime hopes and objectives. We are very confident and hopeful that the brother leaders of the Arab nation will have the opportunity during this conference to acquaint themselves with this steadfast part of the Arab homeland, which is situated on the longest front with their common enemy. We are also confident and hopeful that the meeting will be an occasion to establish the foundations for sincere work and to devise the best means of continuing the efforts to build intrinsic Arab power--politically, economically and military--and to pool all Arab resources and capabilities in the best plan for action, progress and reconstruction. We are also confident and hopeful that the conference will adopt the method of objective and frank discussion in solving all problems; supporting justice; performing its duty; preventing dangers; ending bloodshed and sideshows; pooling all righteous resources; establishing the only acceptable basis, which affirms the meaning of commitment by everyone and of honoring one's words and deeds; achieving continuity in cooperation and interaction with every new development; stressing the sanctity of Arab territory; protecting Arab identity, rights and existence; and protecting the dignity of the Arabs and the great Arab homeland when threatened by any evil forces or danger.

God willing, the Amman conference will be a continuation of the Baghdad summit--which was a good first step--and of the Tunis summit. Therefore, let us rise to the level of this great event.

Sixth, Jordan has a big role to play on the international level. Therefore, this role must continue to gain supporters for Arab rights and to build positive relations with all countries, on the basis of mutual respect and common interests. The EEC countries must be encouraged for showing signs that they are now more concerned about the region's issue and also for adopting a policy in defense of high principles, right and justice. This is a development that we encourage, welcome and appreciate. It is a positive and qualitative change, leading to the betterment of the international equation, which for a very long time has been (?unfair) toward the just Arab cause.

We must also increase our activities in other parts of the world, to gain supporters for our rights. We must be active among the friendly African peoples and also with the Latin American peoples, to whom we are bound by positive ties and common interests. This is what we must do to gain the support of all nations and peoples.

Seventh, we would, therefore, like our media to continue to be credible, objective and rational, so as to be able to fulfill their mission of stressing our national pride, appealing to the people's minds and noble sentiments, instilling the spirit of well-being and optimism and urging the citizens to join in the collective effort of development and reconstruction and to acquire a sense of duty and responsibility.

Eighth, this calls for revising our government and administrative systems, developing local government and permitting the public to participate in the general reconstruction effort and in our educational policies, in order to build the pillars of an awakening and progress throughout the country, for the benefit of all of the citizens, and in order to afford us a balanced plan, qualitatively and quantatively, for educating our coming generations and preparing them well for the great challenge.

Action must be taken to complete the building of the sports college. We should pay attention to sports, in view of their great benefit to the public health by building a strong, sound and healthy society. Special attention must also be given to developing agriculture. We must also carry out a general survey of all of our national resources and draw up new development plans, which must be followed up and revised on a yearly basis.

Furthermore, the citizen must know his homeland, which is rich in relics that are rarely found in any other part of the world. We expect the homeland and the citizen to continue to present themselves as true Arabs, who honor the visitor and the guest who comes here to acquaint himself with the people, with our human heritage and with ancient civilization and in our land as well as with the morals of our Jordanian society and with our awakening. These visitors are the guests of the homeland and the homeland is the house of all of the citizens.

I must point out some sorrowful scenes, which must be dealt with strongly and firmly. As with all citizens, I am not pleased with the reckless driving that is claiming many lives on our roads and causing disastrous accidents, leaving a great number of our dear citizens invalid, disfigured and injured.

I am also not pleased with the negligence in maintaining the general tidiness of our country, its roads, streets, farms and recreation grounds. This precious and beautiful land must not be dirtied by the dumping of trash and litter. Further, our wealth of trees must not be exposed to fires due to negligence.

Another undesirable kind of behavior is the firing of shots during weddings and student graduations. Some of these occasions end in grief and sorrow. As every citizens knows, we gave up this practice a long time ago. It is now back and we must stop it. Every offender and contravener must be punished. Perhaps this warning will be sufficient to put a final stop to this reckless behavior.

Last but not least, caring for the environment only comes through caring for the citizen, building a healthy and moral homeland and properly bringing up the generations. It is essential to give our special care and attention to government employees, to prepare them well psychologically and to afford opportunities for more competent people so that they can play their role in serving the nation.

We are all dutybound to always recall, honor and help as much as possible those civilians and soldiers who came before us and who served and sacrificed their lives to afford opportunities to those who are assuming responsibility today. We are also dutybound to keep in continuous and direct contact with and watch over all the sons of the homeland. Field work must accompany office work. Government officials must go out to the towns, villages and the desert to meet the people there and to keep in touch with our brothers in the camps and the citizens in every part of our homeland, to strengthen the bonds and to watch over the work done by everyone for the sake of us all, the future and in order to advance our righteous march.

With thanks and appreciation, and while I am waiting for you to present the names of your colleagues, I would like to assure you of my absolute support, pride and sincere love. May God protect you and our homeland's march--the march of glory and dignity. We pray for God's help and support.

My brother. Amman, 18 Shawwal 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 28 August 1980

Badran's Reply

JN282000 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text of letter sent by **Prime Minister-Designate Mudar Badran to King Husayn in Amman on 28 August**]

[Text] His Exalted Majesty the King. My lord: I am pleased, having received the letter of designation from your good hands, in which you entrust me with fidelity and light my road with guidance, to express my most sincere thanks, great allegiance and my call that God protect you and guide your steps. I implore God to support me in performing the trust given me, in the image you inspire, for your country and nation. The words of your guidance will continue to be the constitution for this team's march. God willing, we will endeavor to achieve Husayn's ambitious aspirations for his country, people and the Arab nation.

My lord: On the occasion in which you give me the honor of forming my third government, please permit me to commemorate the late Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, one of Husayn's knights, who met his fate while at the peak of his maturity and gifts. He was a friend of struggle and of work under your banner. It consoles us all that the leader of the knights, the great Husayn, is still proceeding on the path of the march, bridging every gap and instilling in everyone's blood the spirit of sacrifice and giving.

In light of the significance contained in the letter of designation, I base the framework of work for my government on the following principles:

1. Our responsibility on all levels is duty in the service of the homeland and its citizens. This dictates that those shouldering responsibility show extreme accuracy, integrity and enthusiasm. The government will assert this significance in all positions of responsibility. We will not be lenient toward any attempt to weaken or upset it.

Our valiant Arab army is the fence of the homeland and the vanguard of the Arab armed forces. The government will continue to implement extant plans to complete the army's equipping and training and to supply it with all means and equipment that will enable it to play its role and that are compatible with its pan-Arab ambitions and its ancient heritage as an extension of the great Arab revolution army.

The stability of this country, the established security and law therein, have and will continue to be the mainstay upon which its internal accomplishments and its constructive Arab and international role are based. The government will safeguard and support the organs that are responsible for the country's stability and the citizens' safety.

Jordan has always committed itself to the principles of pure Islam. The government will be eager to proceed along this path and to encourage activities and organizations that work to spread Islamic values and Islam's outstanding ethics, far from extremism, fanaticism and vices denied by the pure religion.

4. [as heard] The issue of Palestine and of facing the Zionist challenge is the primary issue for Jordan and for the Arab and Islamic nation. The position, history and continued participation of this country is the Arab struggle dictates special responsibility toward this holy issue. The government will continue to support the steadfastness of the citizens in the occupied land, to enable them to confront the attempts to expel them and to integrate them in Arab societies. The government will also proceed toward building the unified Arab force; by coordinating with the PLO, the sole representative of the glorious Palestinian people.

5. The holiness of the issue, the size of the challenges and complicated international circumstances dictate the need for joint Arab action. To achieve this, Jordan has committed itself to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences in Baghdad and Tunisia, which established the basics for the joint Arab effort and the confrontation, which were upset by the separate initiatives.

Proceeding from this principle, we very much hope that the Amman summit will crown this blessed march and will be a great stride toward achieving these objectives.

6. Jordan has always been convinced, throughout all stages of the issue, of the need to expand communications with the world's countries, to explain the Arab right and to face the lies of Zionism and its allies. The government will continue work in this direction, in favor of the issue.

7. Jordan has managed to preserve its stability, to a large extent, amid acrimonious world crises of price madness and loss of control in commodities. Jordan, the small country, emerged with stable currency prices at a time when all world currencies were fluctuating. Jordan also emerged with reasonable commodity prices despite loss of control of the sources of these prices. My government will do its best to preserve this policy. It will exert its efforts to keep consumer commodities available at reasonalbe prices.

8. The citizens' education and general culture are most important responsibilities, to which the government will give special attention. For this purpose, the government will focus its efforts on enriching and deepening education methods and cultural and information programs, commensurate with the country's needs. It is equally important to enable the youth in the cities and villages to participate in all kinds of sports and to support the institutions that work in this field.

In conclusion, Your Majesty's precious confidence and continued guidance are an honor to me. I will use them to carry out my responsibility in the best manner. Your Majesty's directives, included in the letter of designation, will be the guiding light and the framework for organizing our steps in serving the homeland and nation.

While submitting the names of my colleagues who will cooperate with me in shouldering the responsibility, I kindly request that my lord issue a royal decree for the formation of the government.

I implore God to protect and preserve you and to support dear Jordan, under your historic and inspiring leadership.

TURKEY TO CLOSE JERUSALEM CONSULATE; JORDAN INFORMED

JN282057 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Turkish ambassador in Amman has informed Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim that his country's government has decided to close its consulate in Jerusalem as a result of the recent Israeli decision rendering the Holy City the unified capital of Israel. The Turkish ambassador added that this decision is considered an illegal measure by Turkey.

The Turkish ambassador said: Proceeding from the Islamic principles in which Turkey believes; in response to the spiritual significance holy Jerusalem has for all Muslims and for all those of other religions who believe in God; in reply to the Israeli measure, which violates all international norms and customs and which disregards the international will, the Turkish Government has decided to close its consultate in Jerusalem.

Al-Qasim conveyed the Jordanian Government's thanks and appreciation to the Turkish ambassador for the friendly Turkish Government's decision. This measure embodies the clear and faithful stands adopted by Turkey on the Muslims' principal cause.

FURTHER REAOTION TO ATTEMPT ON U.S. ENVOY'S LIFE

Butrus Denunciation

NC281324 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Commenting on the attempted assassination of the U.S. ambassador, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: We denounce these attempts and other similar attempts. Moreover, we believe that such methods cannot possibly serve any cause regardless of what that cause is, and naturally cannot serve Lebanon either.

Phalangist Leader Denunciation

NC281255 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has denounced the attempted assassination of the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon. He expressed profound regret for the criminal actions which were continuing in Lebanon without any deterrence.

He added: Our grief continues to increase concerning the deteriorating situation in Lebanon which has become an arena of anarchy and assassinations, the latest of which was the attempted assassination of the U.S. ambassador.

PRIME MINISTER DENIES U.S. ASKED FOR NAVAL BASE

NC291200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, 29 Aug (MENA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has denied reports that the United States has asked for the establishment of a U.S. naval base in the Juniyah area. Al-Huss added that such a proposal has not been made to the Lebanese Government and that no U.S. diplomat has come to Lebanon to discuss this question with the Lebanese officials.

The Lebanese prime minister emphasized that Lebanon is not prepared to open its sea space for any foreign bases.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM BLAMES PFLP FOR TRIPOLI INCIDENTS

NC261808 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, has accused one of the wings of the Palestinian resistance of perpetrating the recent incidents in Tripoli. The Syrian minister directly accused Abu al-'Abd, member of the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

VOL: NEPHEW OF THE JA'FARITE MUFTI KILLED

NC261756 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The nephew of 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti, was killed near Ar-Raml prison in Beirut tonight.

BA'TH PARTY NATIONAL COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT

JN251521 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 80

["Text" of statement issued in Damascus on 25 August by the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command on the party's 13th National Congress]

[Text] Masses of our great Arab people, comrade Ba'thists, nationalist and progressive Arabs, free and progressive people throughout the world: At the beginning of August 1980, the 13th national congress of the party ended its ordinary session, after conducting a general and comprehensive review of the party's march and strategy during the past stage. After debating and discussing all of the current circumstances and challenges and the tasks raised by them, in light of which it defined the foundations of its policy and strategy in the coming stage, the congress adopted the necessary decisions and lines.

This congress convened amid delicate and complex Arab and international circumstances, primarily characterized by the escalation of the conspiracies of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces, led by U.S. imperialism, and the expansion and intensification of their onslaught against the Arab nation and its central issue, Palestine. This conspiracy reached its peak in the treasonous Camp David accords and in their current and potential future effects. Thus far, the most grave and most important effect has been the Egyptian regime's withdrawal from the Arab nation and its joining of the U.S. imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat Camp David alliance, thus creating a strategic disequilibrium in the area's balance of forces. This conspiracy is continuing and escalating in various forms, in an effort to complete the Camp David plot and to drag other Arab parties into it.

Within the framework of this continuing and escalating conspiracy and as an essential part of it and its designs, efforts were concentrated on the party's revolution in Arab Syria, which has been and is being subjected to various forms of pressure and plotting in order to make it succumb, in view of its vanguard role in repulsing the Camp David plot and its aggressive designs, and in view of its firm nationalist and pan-Arab liberation policy in confronting these designs.

Another characteristic of current international circumstances is the expansion and intensification of the onslaught of U.S. imperialism and of the most aggressive, racist and reactionary forces in the world against struggling peoples and their liberation and revolutionary movements and triumphs. These forces are feverishly trying to bring the international situation to a head, to create tension in various areas of the world and to thwart the efforts of the forces of liberation, progress and peace to strengthen the march of international peace, security, cooperation and friendship among the peoples. All of this is being done so that they can impose their hegemony upon peoples, plunder their wealth and prevent them from exercising free self-determination.

Strugglers throughout the Arab homeland and the world: The party's 13th national congress was held amid these delicate and complex circumstances. Its most important characteristic was its high degree of maturity, gravity, sense of responsibility and comprehensiveness in tackling the issues and the tasks posed by these circumstances.

Despite all the complexities and difficulties surrounding our area, the congress looked at the wide horizons of the struggle, which will definitely bear fruit, despite the challenges, the magnitude of the dangers and the difficulty of and developments in circumstances. The congress was rightfully inspired by the revolutionary traditions of our people and party.

These traditions have been entrenched by our party's struggle of more than 30 years in its confrontation with imperialist, Zionist and reactionary regimes and their capitulatory schemes; and by the party's defense of the Arab masses and their progressive forces. The party has constantly stressed that it is the instrument that sincerely expresses our people's pride, their aspirations and their desire to reject capitulation and to continue their glorious militant march.

That is why the congress was held under the following slogans:

First: To strengthen Arab steadfastness and escalate the pan-Arab struggle against the Camp David conspiracy, at the popular and official levels, and to mobilize the Arab masses to defeat this conspiracy and the fierce onslaught directed against the Arab nation and its future.

Second: To strengthen the building of the party's national organizations, to protect and consolidate the party's revolution in Syria and to continue the struggle to achieve our Arab nation's goals of unity, freedom and socialism.

Third: To strengthen the building of the Arab liberation movement, so that it may regain its vanguard role in establishing a united socialist Arab society.

Fourth: To achieve a popular Arab resurgence that will be the basis for strengthening the pan-Arab socialist struggle.

Upon reviewing the latest developments in the Arab-Zionist dispute, following the Camp David agreements and the conclusion of the treaty of treason between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, the congress became certain of the following facts:

First: Zionism and its base, Israel, have achieved a qualitative triumph by removing Egypt from its nation, be establishing an alliance with the Egyptian regime, which was then transformed into a tool serving Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Second: The Camp David policy has destroyed the opportunities for just peace in the area by creating a large strategic imbalance, which was reflected in the escalation of Israeli intransigence, as evidenced by Israeli measures, particularly those on Jerusalem, the establishment of settlements, the deportation of the leaders of the national movement in the occupied territories and the attempts to kill some of them.

Third: The proposals by various parties concerning settlements or initiatives, given current circumstances, are intended to drug and deceive the Arabs so that they will continue to live the illusion of a false peace with an enemy who wishes to damage their pan-Arab presence, who wants to occupy their territories and to disperse them, at the same time that he practices his colonialist and expansionist policy.

This is why the congress has stressed that adherence to these proposals is only a deceptive operation intended to peddle other aspects of the Camp David policy. The Arab nation, therefore, must confront these proposals, because they hope to achieve Arab capitulation, rather than peace, which would restore the Arab soil under Zionist occupation.

Fourth: The congress has also stressed that the urgent task the Arabs must undertake is to restore the strategic balance between the Arab nation and its friends on one side and the Zionist enemy and his allies on the other.

Fifth: The emergence of the United States as a partner in the Camp David agreements was intended to provide a direct political and military presence in the area for U.S. imperialism, which will be employed in the service of the United States and Israel. This created an imbalance in the international situation that affects not only peace and security in the area and the Arab nation's interests but international peace and security as well. This requires action with use of all means to confront this serious situation, in order to protect the Arab nation's security, its future and interests.

Proceeding from the democratic atmosphere, the high party spirit that prevailed at the congress and characterized its discussions and a deep commitment to the issues of the homeland and the people, the foundations of the party's policy, its course in the coming stage and the objectives and central tasks around which all should rally and for which all should struggle have been defined.

The congress adopted the necessary decisions and policy lines on all issues it discussed.

Primary among these decisions are:

I. The Central Goals and Duties of the Current Stages:

1. To confront and abort the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary plots, particularly the U.S. imperialist plots, whose purpose is to subjugate the region and to impose hegemony over it; and to resist all forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary interference and plots.

2. To confront the Camp David accords, their aggressive schemes and aspects and all that has resulted and will result from these accords, whether in the form of treaties, projects or liquidatory solutions, as manifested by the treaty signed between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity and by the self-rule plot; and to work to abort these plots, which are intended to liquidate the Palestinian issue, entrench the Zionist occupation of Arab territories, fragment the Arabs, strike at the concept of Arab unity and establish a military, economic, political and cultural Zionist and world imperialist presence, particularly a U.S. imperialist presence, thus liquidating the Arab liberation movements and all of their foundations and achievements.

3. To expose all terrorist and oppressive practices against the Arab revolutionary elements, practices that are being carried out by some agent Arab regimes in an attempt to peddle the settlement projects and to impose capitulation upon the Arab nation, liquidate the Palestinian issue and impose U.S. imperialist hegemony over the Arab region.

4. As the Zionist presence on Arab soil represents the crux of the conflict in the region, the responsibility for confronting this aggressive presence and regaining the Arab nation's pan-Arab rights in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories is a pan-Arab one.

Thus the conference affirmed that the Palestinian issue involves all Arabs and stressed that this issue should be neither relinquished nor bargained over and that no concessions should be made on it. This, therefore, necessitates the mobilization of the Arab nation's potentials and masses in order to continue the struggle and achieve the goal.

5. To bolster the struggle of the Arab masses and national and progressive elements, so that they can regain their vanguard role in the struggle against the reactionary regimes and the powers of exploitation and can strengthen their relations with the world's revolutionary and progressive elements, especially the socialist bloc states in general and the friendly Soviet Union in particular.

II. In the Field of Arab Policy:

1. To work to bolster the intrinsic Arab military, economic and political power, by proceeding from the intrinsic power of the Syrian revolution's party, which is the main base of confrontation, and to work to achieve a strategic balance between the party and the Zionist enemy.

2. To work to mobilize and organize the Arab masses and to give free rein to their initiatives; to deepen the cohesion and interaction with these masses, in order to escalate, expand and deepen their struggle over all of the Arab arenas, a struggle waged against the various forms of political, economic, social and intellectual oppression; and to work, through our party organization and revolution in Syria and through cooperation with the progressive and nationalist Arab elements, to establish pacts among the fronts and to bolster their work in the Arab states and among the various political, popular, nationalist and progressive organizations and elements, in order to escalate the masses' struggle and to bolster the foundations of Arab steadfastness all over the Arab arena in the confrontation with the multifaceted Zionist-imperialist-reactionary onslaught, to which all elements of the Arab liberation movements are being subjected, and in order to unify their general strategy in the struggle against:

A. All of the elements usurping our territory and occupying parts of our homeland, elements that are imposing political, economic and cultural subservience on us and on all of the Arab regimes and elements, which are politically, economically and culturally subservient to the foreign powers or which call or work for such subservience.

B. Oppression, dictatorship and all of the elements that either call for or work to impose oppression and dictatorship on our Arab masses.

C. Exploitation, economic suppression and against all forces that adopt these or impose them on our Arab masses.

D. Dismemberment and against all groups, parties and associations that call for or work to retain political, economic and cultural dismemberment.

3. To continue work to strengthen the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, in order to make it an important foundation for confronting the conspiracies against the Arab nation and its central issue, Palestine.

4. To develop the Arab people's conference and its permanent secretariat, as it includes national, progressive and popular organizations and forces in the Arab homeland and as it is considered one of the means adopted by the Arab masses in their struggle to achieve their pan-Arab goals and to strengthen interaction and harmony among them, so as to establish the popular and progressive pan-Arab front.

5. To strengthen solidarity of Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy and the imperialist forces that support it; to define our stand on any Arab regime in light of its practical stands on the first pan-Arab issue, the Palestine question, and its stands on its own Arab masses.

6. To continue work with the Arab masses and their national and progressive forces to enhance the struggle for unity and to achieve any possible unity step that responds to the hopes of the masses and their pan-Arab goals and that strengthens the steadfast positions against Zionism, imperialism and reaction.

7. To stress relations of strategic alliance between the party and its revolution in Syria and the Palestinian revolution, and to continue support of the national struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, under the PLO in its capacity as their legitimate and sole representative; to give the help needed to achieve unity among the factions of the Palestinian revolution, in order to strengthen their joint work in their struggle to defeat the Camp David agreements and all forms and stages of the conspiratorial and liquidatory schemes, and to liberate Palestine.

The congress has reverently observed the heroic struggle of our masses in the occupied territories in confronting the Zionist racist occupation and in resisting its brutal methods and inhuman practices, its measures regarding Jerusalem, its establishment of settlements and its confiscation and disfiguration of Arab land.

The congress reiterated the party's complete and absolute support for our people in the occupied territories. In the name of thousands of Ba'thists and millions of Arabs, the congress sends them struggle greetings and pledges to continue the struggle for complete liberation of the land of Palestine. The congress greets all Arab Ba'thists and progressive people in the prisons of the reactionary and agent Arab regimes.

8. To stress the continuation of support for the Arab Lebanese people, their national and progressive forces' struggle for Lebanon's Arabism, unity, independence, sovereignty and democratic development; to decisively confront all attempts at division and resettlement; to strengthen cooperation with the Lebanese national front and with all elements and forces that struggle for these goals.

9. To strengthen relations of cooperation with the national and progressive forces in Egypt and to support and aid them, deriving from our appreciation of the decisive role of the Egyptian Arab people's struggle, under the leadership of their national and progressive forces, to destroy As-Sadat's treacherous regime, to defeat the Camp David conspiracy and to return Arab Egypt to its pioneering position in the pan-Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionist and reaction.

10. To mobilize the Arab masses to struggle against all U.S. interests in the Arab land; to call on these masses to liquidate all forms of imperialism in the Arab homeland.

11. The congress stressed the continuation of support for the Eritrean revolution, so that it can achieve its national goals. The congress vehemently called on the factions of the Eritrean revolution to multiply their efforts to achieve national unity.

III. In the Field of International Policy:

1. Deriving from our party's principles and its pan-Arab socialist strategy, our pan-Arab and high national interest and the need to confront the fierce imperialist-Zionist onslaught faced by our Arab nation, the congress has decided to strengthen and deepen relations of cooperation and friendship between our party and its revolution and the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist bloc, and to develop these relations into distinctive and qualitative relations that strengthen our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

2. To consolidate the relations of cooperation and alliance with national liberation movements and all progressive forces in the world, in a common struggle to strike at and liquidate imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist interests; to firmly oppose all forms of colonialism, backwardness and subservience.

3. To support, strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement in harmony with the current stage in the international situation, in order to oppose imperialism, Zionism, racism and all forms of discrimination in international relations and to repulse aggression; to activate efforts in the nonaligned movement so that it will continue support for the Arab stand and the Arabs in their legitimate struggle, and isolate the Israeli enemy by making decisions in this respect, including the application of various forms of sanctions against the Zionist entity; to promote cooperative relations with the nonaligned states on the bilateral level.

4. To seek through the Islamic Conference Organization to strengthen the Arab stand in the international arena and to gain maximum support from this organization's member states for the Arab countries in their conflict with the Zionist enemy. Along these lines, the congress backed and supported the victory of the Iranian revolution, which destroyed a major bastion of imperialism and reaction, thus dealing a strong blow to imperialist and Zionist interests.

5. The congress affirmed its support for the development and promotion of relations with the African countries and the consolidation of the front of cooperation and alliance with these states, in order to strengthen the world front against Zionism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

6. To seek through the United Nations and its various institutions to gain further support for our pan-Arab issues and for the oppressed peoples' issues; to seek to bring about further political isolation of Zionism, racism and imperialism in the international community.

7. To continue to contact world public opinion quarters in order to explain our just issues and to gain further support for our Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist enemy and world imperialism.

IV. In the Field of the Party's Revolution in Syria:

1. To continue to firmly and decisively repulse the remnants of the Muslim Brotherhood gangs and the agents of the reactionary regimes' intelligence services and of the Camp David partners in Syria; to uproot this agent organization on the material and organization levels and to liquidate its bases, represented in the remnants of feudalism and the exploitative classes; to take the initiative and the offensive in repulsing these gangs and confronting them wherever they are, since they represent the zenith of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting against the Arab masses' revolution and its liberal, progressive, socialist and unionist objectives and since they constitute the spearhead and most dangerous tool for implementing the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary plots.

2. To affirm the continued development of socialist transformations in Syria by consolidating the public sector, ending exploitation and strengthening progressive transformations in the various fields of agriculture, industry and trade.

3. To seek to strengthen the fighting ability of the Syrian armed forces, since they are the shield of the homeland, the defender and protector of the masses' gains and the basic force behind the Arab nation's steadfastness and the achievement of its pan-Arab objectives.

4. To entrench popular democracy and to strengthen cohesion with the masses and their popular, trade unionist and vocational organizations; to consolidate and develop the progressive national front's role and effectiveness, in the spirit of consolidating national unity in Syria; to provide further opportunities by which the toiling masses can effectively participate in all walks of life on the political, economic, social and cultural levels; to seek to make the party's state a model looked up to by all Arab strugglers throughout the Arab homeland, feeling that it is a model to be followed and a one that they are struggling to bring about in their own countries.

5. To exert extraordinary efforts to eradicate all negative aspects that surfaced during the past stage on the sidelines of the major construction process that was accomplished in Syria; to eradicate any gaps that the enemies of the people and the homeland can exploit or penetrate; to continuously seek to fortify the revolution and to consolidate its invulnerability against any negative phenomena by practicing criticism, self-criticism and popular censorship.

In assessing the party's revolution in Syria and its important and vanguard role--through its national, progressive and pan-Arab policy, its steadfastness against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots and all forms of domestic and foreign pressures and conspiracies--and in assessing the role played in all of this by Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, the congress expressed its high admiration and appreciation for this role, which constitutes an important asset to the subsequent struggle being waged by the party, the masses of the people, the forces of the progressive national front and all the honest strugglers of our proud people.

V. In the Field of the Party:

Based on the fact that our party has been and still is the true expression of the Arab nation's goals, the embodiment of the Arab nation's objectives and the representative of the ambition of the Arab nation's fighters; and since our party has been and still is in the vanguard of the struggling and progressive pan-Arab groups and the pioneering revolutionary movement in the entire Arab homeland; and in view of the Ba'th Party's achievements throughout its 30 years of struggle, the sacrifices of its martyrs and fighters and its important pioneering role, especially in this difficult and complex stage in Arab history; and in response to the trust placed in our party by the broad masses of our people, the congress carefully and elaborately discussed the party's pan-Arab position. The congress decided to exert extensive and concentrated efforts to strengthen its structure, consolidate its position, expand its presence and increase its efficiency in the political, intellectual, popular and militant fields. The congress took the necessary decisions and approaches to strengthen and consolidate democracy in the party's internal system. It agreed on the need to enrich the party's thought and its pan-Arab socialistic theory. In this regard, the congress made a number of organizational decisions related to the amendment of the party's bylaws.

Before ending its deliberations, the congress limited the number of the National Command members to 21 comrades, the number of the National Command's candidate members to 9 comrades and the number of the party court members to 7 comrades. The results of the elections conducted during the congress were as follows:

1. Members of the National Command: Hafiz al-Asad, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Mahmud al-Ayyubi, Zuhayr Mashariqah, Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Muhammad Haydar, Khalid Musa, Sami 'Atari, Naji Jamil, 'Isam al-Qadi. 'Asim Qansuh, 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Kubaysi, Muhammad Khalifah Abu Salim, 'Abd al-Hafiz Nu'man, Fawzy ar-Rawi, Salim Mustafa, Suhayl (?as-Suwayr), Majid Mahmud and 'Abdallah ash-Shahhab [20 names as heard].

2. Candidate members of the National Command: George Saddiqni, Fawwaz Sayyagh, Fadil al-Ansari, Nash'at Hamarinah, Ahmad al-Hasan, Mut'ib Shinan, Muhammad Nasir, Sami Qandil and Ghalib Mustafa.

3. Members of the party court: Ahmad al-Khatib, (?Yashar) 'Askari, Nasir Muhaysin, Rif'at al-Asad, 'Abdallah al-Amin, Muhammad Ghabash and Muhammad Salman.

The congress received messages of greetings and solidarity from a number of parties and from fraternal and friendly forces and organizations in the Arab homeland and the world.

Masses of the Arab people everywhere. The Ba'th Party's 13th pan-Arab congress has again shown all of the signs of renewed health and vitality that have been known in our party throughout its long history of struggle. Our party has shown that it possesses the ability and revolutionary will that are part of your ability and will. This ability and will have qualified and are still qualifying the party to play a bigger role in the life and struggle of the Arab nation, to achieve both its short-term and long-term strategic goals, in order to build the unified and socialist Arab society.

The political line drafted by this congress is a strong basis for further closing of ranks and mobilization of forces. This line is the basis for working with a high militant spirit, in order to adhere to the broad masses of the people, interact with them, defend their causes and lead them toward realization of their goals and aspirations. Your comrades, the members of this congress, while ending this successful congress, affirm that it has truly been a congress for consolidating steadfastness and for continuing the struggle against the Camp David plot and forms of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary challenges and plots. The members of this congress call on you to increase your work to mobilize all popular, national, progressive and pan-Arab forces and resources and to successfully confront the most serious conspiracy ever to face our nation in its recent history. The members of the congress call on all of you to stand with united will and to exert your utmost in the great fateful battle that we are waging, which will decide the fate of the Arab liberation movement and its future for a long time to come.

Our Arab masses everywhere. The strugglers of the Ba'th Party pledge that they will continue on the path of struggle. They realize the great responsibilities that they must shoulder, for they are the vanguard of the fighters who lead the ranks in protecting the honor of the Arab nation, preserving its history and future, defeating the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary offensive and realizing our nation's aspirations to unity, freedom and socialism. May the message of our party be eternal.

[Signed] Mid-August 1980. The Ba'th Party National Command

THIRD ROUND OF SYRIAN-ROMANIAN TALKS HELD 28 AUG

JN290743 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--The third round of Syrian-Romanian talks were held in the Prime Ministry at 2000 today. On the Syrian side, the session was headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, while Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed the Romanian side. A review was held of the assessments made by the joint working committees following their field trips to the Baniyas refinery, the cement plant in Aleppo, the triple superphosphate project in Homs, and the land reclamation projects in the eastern region of the Euphrates Basin investment establishment. All projects between the Syrian and Romanian sides were also assessed. The final provisions of the agreements between the two sides were drawn up to be signed at the final meeting, which will be held tomorrow morning in the Syrian Central Bank prior to the departure of the Romanian delegation.

LIBYA

JANA EDITOR ATTACKS AS-SADAT'S CHAD POLICY

LD281558 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Aug, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The political editor of JANA said that As-Sadat has become a source of danger to the independence and unity of Chad following his role as a policeman for colonialism in Africa and the Arab region and open door policy which allows American bases in Egypt from which attacks can be launched against the freedom of the Arab nation, the progressive forces, and the African people.

The editor added that As-Sadat is aggravating the situation in Africa by sending arms and money for more bloodshed in Chad. He has even started training mercenaries led by Bishara Showayk who according to Frolinat sources had been expelled for theft.

As-Sadat has harbored Showayk and asked him to train a certain number of mercenaries to extend the war in Chad. He has done this according to the colonial saying "divide and rule." As-Sadat has even ordered Showayk to make anti-Libya statements to let the new As-Sadat plan come through. But the Jamahiriyah which has always stood with the people of Chad and initiated conferences for national conciliation in Chad will not listen to the lies of agents but will continue to support the friendly people of Chad to put an end to the civil war there and to enable the Chadians to achieve progress and prosperity.

SUDAN

SUDAN OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF NETHERLANDS EMBASSY DECISION

JN271514 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Aug (SUNA)--Sudan has been officially informed of the Netherlands Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, following Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and declare it its capital.

This came about during a meeting today between Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Netherlands charge d'affaires in Khartoum, who conveyed a memorandum to this effect to the Sudanese minister.

Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak expressed his happiness at this decision, pointing out that it will help strengthen the growing relations between Sudan and the Netherlands.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES SAUDI AMBASSADOR IN KAHRTOUM

JN271520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Aug (SUNA)--President Numayri received Shaykh Muhammad Arab Sayd Hashim, Saudi ambassador in Khartoum, today. Bilateral relations and ways of bolstering and developing them were reviewed during the meeting.

TUNISIA

CHEDLI KLIBI WELCOMES NETHERLANDS EMBASSY DECISION

LD271934 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said the decision of the Netherlands Government to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv is a wise decision which corresponds to right and justice and ensures the prospect of Arab-Dutch friendship. The secretary general has sent the Netherlands foreign minister a cable in which he expressed his pleasure at the decision taken by the Netherlands Government.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR REPORTS ON 'SUCCESSES' AGAINST MOROCCO

LD272140 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The SDAR Information Ministry announced today that the Saharan Popular Liberation Army attacked on 24 August Moroccan positions at Agharir Naftih, killing 25 soldiers and wounding many more. The attack also destroyed two trucks, three Land Rovers and other military equipment.

The statement added that the SDAR Popular Liberation Army on 22 August shelled with heavy weapons positions of the invaders at [word indistinct], killing four and wounding five others. On the same day Saharan fighters shelled royalist forces at (?Bojador), inflicting losses on them.

The statement went on to say that Saharan fighters on 23 August shelled for 25 minutes the Moroccan town of Sidi Amar (?killing) 12 royalist soldiers.

Finally the statement added that Saharan fighers placed an explosive charge on the road linking Oued Draa and (Akka), which destroyed a royalist truck and killed 12 soldiers.

BRIEFS

MAURITANIAN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW--The minister of fisheries and maritime economy left Nouakchott for Moscow yesterday at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart. He is accompanied by fishing experts and will be away for a week. [Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 22 Aug 80 AB]

CAR AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA)--On 23 August, President Ja'far Numayri received the credentials of Jean-Michel (Yenzut), newly appointed ambassador of the Central African Republic to Sudan. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 23 Aug 80 JN]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA)--On 23 August, President Ja'far Numayri received the credentials of Dumitru (Ristair), newly appointed ambassador of Romania to Sudan. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Aug 80 JN]

BEGIN COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, PEACE PROCESS

TA290415 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2120 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 28 Aug--This evening Prime Minister Begin said Egypt should return to the negotiating table since it was Egypt that stopped the negotiations. "The key for the resumption of the negotiations is in Cairo since the one that suspended the talks should renew them," Mr Begin said in an appearance before a delegation of the U.S. United Jewish Appeal in the Jerusalem Knesset Building.

The prime minister reacted to Saudi Prince Fahd's threats of a jihad against Israel warning that "Anyone who will raise his arm against Jerusalem and the State of Israel will bear the consequences since we shall rise, fight and strike him just as the Macabees did at the time." The prime minister nevertheless stressed that Israel concentrates its efforts on the objective of achieving peace with its neighbors.

Mr Begin again complained about the U.S. position which caused [garma] the adoption of the anti-Jerusalem law because of the abstention during the UN Security Council vote. He emphasized that the very fact of the U.S. abstention helped the draft proposal to turn into a UN Security Council resolution. "This was a bad resolution for Israel and should not have been adopted at all," he said.

Mr Begin rejected the criticism that Israel carried out a unilateral act in declaring Jerusalem as its capital noting that no country in the world has ever done otherwise. All countries declared their capitals unilaterally and without consulting other countries. "The decision that Jerusalem is Israel's capital is even more than unilateral--this is a historic resolution," he said. The prime minister mentioned that throughout the generations the Israeli people had prayed: "Next year in Jerusalem." Mr Begin also mentioned the U.S. Democratic Party's platform calling for recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to it.

Further Report

TA290520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said in the Knesset last night that he will ask U.S. Ambassador Sol Linowitz to remain longer in Egypt so Egypt will renew the autonomy talks. Mr Begin spoke before a large delegation of United Jewish Appeal members in the Knesset in Jerusalem. [begin recording]

[Begin--in English] He who suspended the talks should renew them. Sure, the key is not in Israel's pocket. There, on the other side, you will find it. I will say so to Ambassador Linowitz, beacuse from here he will go to Cairo and I will not forget to tell him: Mr Ambassador, look for the key when you are in Cairo.

[Unidentified correspondent translates Begin's remarks and says:] On another matter, the prime minister said:

[Begin--in English] Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia made a statement to the effect that now he calls upon all the Arab countries and the Islamic states to proclaim jihad, a holy war against Israel. Well, ladies and gentlemen, if at any time anybody will raise his hand on Jerusalem or on Israel, we shall fight.

[Unidentified correspondent translates Begin's remarks and continues:] Finally, on the matter of foreign embassies leaving Jerusalem, Begin said:

[Begin--in English] We feel deeply for the Dutch people, but it's not our problem; it is their problem. They are now so humiliated.

In the official communique they say openly that they were threatened by the Arab countries, that they were blackmailed by the oil exporting countries. They say so openly. Ultimately, of course, they say, but now there is a resolution of the Security Council and we must carry out those resolutions, etc. More in sorrow than in anger, but this does not and will not change anything about the status of Jerusalem. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT RETURNS AFTER MEETING WITH AS-SADAT

TA290812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Eliyahu ben-Elisar met with the prime minister in Jerusalem this morning and briefed him on his meeting with President as-Sadat the day before yesterday. Ben-Elisar refrained from answering our political correspondent's questions on the purpose of his arrival and the present Israeli-Egyptian relations. Our correspondent has learned that an Egyptian courier brought a new message from President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Begin last night. The message will be delivered at the beginning of next week.

EDITORIAL ON ISRAELI COMPLAINTS TO U.S. ON ITS UN VOTE

TA281040 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Aug 80 p 7

[DAVAR editorial: "Hairsplitting and the Jewish Question"]

[Text] Even those who were not disappointed by the U.S. abstention in last week's Security Council vote on the Jerusalem issue were no doubt disappointed in the past few days by the level of the debate between the two administrations. Their leaders and their spokesmen. The Israeli prime minister was the first to draw in this verbal duel, basing himself on the Democratic Party platform, which calls (at least since the 1972 elections, and again in 1976 and this year) for the U.S. Embassy to be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

At the start of Menahem Begin's term of office there was indeed talk in the world about moving embassies from the coastal plain to the capital. As will be recalled, Begin at that time latched on to and did not let go of his Canadian counterpart, who got entangled in a similar assurance, did not fulfill it, and in the end was defeated in the next elections. Now no one dares even dream of movement from Tel Aviv eastward; at best a rearguard action can be fought against the uprooting of the last embassies from Jerusalem.

"But the Democratic Party's platform states explicitly: ..."It is of course difficult to take seriously the fact that Begin--a tried and tested politician--is basing himself on promises, wishes and declarations in election platforms. Even that Democratic Party with which he is well acquainted--the one in his own coalition--has not yet managed to fulfill all the promises in its platform from the days in which it was still known as the Democratic Movement for Change. It's even possible that one can find in the Likud platform the odd promise that hasn't yet been kept... on the other hand, several unpromised steps have been carried out, such as the ceding of Sharm ash-Shaykh, or the rocketing of the inflation rate into outer space.

Carter is desperately defending his credibility because he does not have many other assets in his current struggle for his political life. It is just here that Begin comes and claims that Carter is violating assurances made "by" the United States--that is, formal and binding--or just a new gimmick by his brother Billy. [sentence as published] Not only that, but the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and the State Department in Washington found themselves splitting hairs over the question of the promises to move the embassy: Were these assurances "by" the United States--that is, formal and binding--or only "in" the United States--promises which could be many and airy? This ludicrous hairsplitting shows once again how far the working relations between the two countries' administrations have deteriorated.

It is possible that it was in indirect response to these Israeli contentions that Carter made his complaint, on 25 August, in a talk with Jewish activists, that his administration had reason to believe the Jerusalem bill would be frozen in the Knesset's constitution committee, and that when the law was passed with a large majority he--and As-Sadat--felt betrayed. These activists at least came out of the talk convinced, and even if others, such as the members of the conference of presidents of major Jewish organizations, the issue with them publicly, the Israeli hope of "punishing" the U.S. administration for its abstention has already been disappointed.

HA'ARETZ SEES NO PROGRESS IN SINAI SUPERVISION TALKS

TA290927 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Political correspondent's report: "No Progress in Negotiations With Egypt on the Supervisory Arrangements in Sinai"]

[Text] Despite recent contacts, no progress has been made in the talks being conducted by Israel, Egypt and the United States on formulating an agreed text for the treaty which is to serve as the legal basis for the implementation of the military supervision arrangements in Sinai.

Since the signing of the peace treaty, Israel and Egypt have not sudceeded in reaching agreement on the wording of the supervisory treaty. In practice, supervision over the forces stationed in Sinai is being maintained through on-the-ground arrangements which the two armies have agreed on. The latest contacts on the supervisory treaty were held at the end of last week, but so far they have had no results. At the basis of the dispute stands Egypt's refusal to accede to the Israeli demand for a paragraph asserting that if no multinational force is established, the IDF will not carry out the final stage of its Sinai withdrawal.

No progress has been made on other facets of the Israeli-Egyptian normalization either. Egypt is still refusing to expand the trade relations between the two countries beyond the deal for the export of Israeli chicks. Political sources yesterday expressed the hope that an Egyptian shift in this sphere would soon be forthcoming. The sources noted that in recent weeks ships of the Zim line have begun calling at Egyptian ports, thus putting into practice another item in the peace treaty. An Egyptian agricultural delegation which was scheduled to visit Israel has postponed its arrival. A plan to hold a coloquy on cooperation between the two countries in the area of social welfare services did not get off the ground. There had been talk--through U.S. mediation--of visits to Israel by Egyptian and U.S. delegations to discuss this matter, but the plan has so far not been realized.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent points out that in the course of his remarks at the Herut Central Committee session earlier this week, Foreign Minister Shamir levelled sharp criticism at Egypt's recoil from developing practical ties with Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON MEETING WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

TA290913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will meet in New York at the end of next month during the UN General Assembly deliberations. This was one of the decisions in the course of the talks the Israeli Foreign Ministry director general, David Qimhi, held in Bonn. David Qimhi conferred with West German Foreign Minister Genscher yesterday, and our correspondent Tzvi Lidar heard his impressions about the talks. [begin recording]

[Qimhi] I observed a great deal of sympathy for and interest in our situation and arguments.

[Lidar] With Genscher as well?

[Qimhi] With him as well. Generally speaking, I tried to explain in all my meetings what the PLO means, what support for the PLO means and what risks are inherent in this for us. It appears to me that they understood this to some extent.

[Lidar] There is an attentive ear as well as readiness for a dialogue. That was the Foreign Ministry director general's impression about his talks in Bonn. The meetings here were, in fact, a senior-level contact between the two countries for the first time after a year. David Qimhi took advantage of this to present Israel's positions: no to the PLO, rejection of the Venice declaration of the EEC countries as a basis for any political settlement and a request that West Germany extend help to the Camp David process. The hosts, on their part, used the opportunity to make comments on the Jerusalem law and the intention to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem.

West Germany was chosen as the first and single destination of the new director general's visit in Europe due to recognizing its key role in steering the Middle East policy of the Common Market. In spite of the fact that the Common Market and Germany have lately demonstrated clear-cut pro-Arab tendencies, David Qimhi is not prepared to accept the belief that Europe and West Germany are a hopeless case as far as the Israeli foreign policy is concerned.

[Qimhi] Clearly not. We have many friends here. We have many people here who want to help, who do not like the present [German] policy, and, in my opinion, we should take advantage of these people to achieve what we want, which is a greater interest in our situation, and in our problems and demands. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESHUFFLE OF CABINET PORTFOLIOS

Begin Offer to Coalition Parties

TA291008 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Political correspondent report: "Begin Suggests: Deputy Ministers for All the Parties"]

[Text] The prime minister has offered each of the parties in his coalition to appoint a deputy minister in exchange for their consent to have MK Yig'al Kohen-Orgad appointed as the deputy finance minister. Mr Begin made this proposal in a series of discussions he recently held within the framework of his efforts to secure the consent of coalition factions for Orgad's appointment. As far as is known, the NRP has declared that it will not demand the appointment of a NRP deputy minister in return for its consent to Orgad's appointment. The NRP, however, makes this consent conditional on the choice of a new defense minister.

Liberals Withdraw Claims

TA281624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Liberals will not demand a ministerial compensation following Minister Moda'i's ceding of the foreign affairs portfolio. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that only if the prime minister takes action on appointing new deputy ministers will the Liberal Party demand the appointment of a Liberal deputy minister as well.

Minister Moda'i's announcement withdrawing his candidacy followed many talks with his party's colleagues in which he was told that the situation is a scandal not only for Minister Moda'i himself but for the entire Liberal Party as well. Minister Moda'i ceded his candidacy only after he made certain that the prime minister did not intend to appoint a foreign minister other than Yitzhaq Shamir.

Our political correspondent has reported that NRP Minister Hammer played an important role in both obtaining Moda'i's concession and Professor Aren's consent to serve as defense minister.

Defense Official Objects to Arens

TA281858 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori is complaining about the possibility of Prof Moshe Arens being appointed to the post of minister of defense. Our political correspondent reports that Professor Arens is the prime minister's candidate for the post of defense minister, but this appointment may also meet with difficulties. In addition to Minister Sharon's decision to resign from the cabinet if he is not appointed defense minister, Deputy Minister Tzipori is also complaining about the appointment and he may resign from his post. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports:

If Professor Arens wants the appointment, he will have it. This is what a senior source from the prime minister's office said today. The source said that after 'Ezer Weizman's resignation, even before it was suggested that Arens should go into the Ministry of Defense, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee [Arens] dismissed the idea because of his opposition to the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with Egypt. Last night, after the Moda'i obstacle was removed, the idea was put forward again. If Professor Arens decides that he can serve in the Cabinet, the prime minister will offer him the post.

However, the appointment cannot go through without crises. In addition to the existing threat by Ari'el Sharon to resign from the Cabinet, a risk the prime minister is prepared to take, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori will also resign from his post if Arens is appointed. Mr Tzipori will consider this as an expression of no confidence in him and he intends to compete for the post in the Liberal Movement Center, which is to approve Moshe Arens as a minister. In a previous competition Professor Arens lost to Transport Minister Hayim Landau.

Even if Mr Begin succeeds in pushing the Arens appointment through, differences of opinion are expected between the intended defense minister and colleagues in the Cabinet, especially the minister of finance. Professor Arens is an enthusiastic supporter of independent production of arms, including the Lavi aircraft, unlike the position of Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz who is opposed to this for financial reasons. The prime minister will almost certainly begin contacts toward manning the post of defense minister at the beginning of next week and it will not be easy for him.

POLICE INVESTIGATE RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS MINISTER IN CORRUPTION PROBE

TA251912 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The police investigation of the Religious Affairs Ministry deals, among other things, with the suspicion that funds intended for yeshivas were transferred to nonexistent religious institutions and that they finally reached the NRP's Likud Vetemura faction, which is Religious Affairs Minister abu-Hatzera's faction.

This has been learned by our correspondent for police affairs Dan Semama. A discussion will be held in the police investigation department at the end of the week. In this discussion it will be decided whether Minister abu-Hatzera and other senior Religious Affairs Ministry officials should be interrogated.

Our correspondent notes that the police investigation is now based on two sources and tens of thousands of documents seized in the Religious Affairs Ministry last week as well as a great deal of intelligence material gathered by the police, which raises the suspicion of crimes committed over the last 2 years.

A senior police officer told our correspondent that at the end of the week, after the investigators finish going over the seized documents, the police will be able to decide on the nature of the continued investigation. Our correspondent reports that Religious Affairs Minister Aharon abu-Hatzera refused to be interviewed on this subject today. He said he was studying the material on the affair of money allotted to yeshivas.

Police Spokesman on Investigation

TA290549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] This morning the spokesman of Israel's police firmly rejected the claims that police personnel leaked reports on the investigation of financial irregularities in the Religious Affairs Ministry. The spokesman said the investigation is being conducted under total news blackout and there is no transfer of information among the various departments investigating the affair. The police have emphasized that the investigation has just begun and it is only natural that the police cannot finish their work by a specific date on a complicated investigation encompassing thousands of documents in banks and other institutions.

Reports reached the police more than a year ago about irregularities in the Ramla municipality when Aharon abu-Hatzera served as Ramla mayor as well as irregularities in the Religious Affairs Ministry he heads. The reports have increased over the last few months and were brought to the attention of the police inspector general and the government legal adviser. After consultation, the two decided to start an open investigation.

The spokesman stated that the police are looking into allegations that certain people who pretended to be yeshiva directors demanded allocation of funds for nonexistent yeshivas and that heads of certain yeshivas submitted excessive demands for allocation of funds by inflating the lists of their students.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren notes that this is the first statement initiated by the police on the Religious Affairs Ministry affair and that it was made after much debate among the police leadership.

Police Correspondent's Report

TA271855 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Israeli police are investigating criminal offences which Minister of Religious Affairs Aharon abu-Hatzera or his confidants on his instruction, are suspected of committing. This has been learned by our correspondent on police affairs, Dan Semama, and he brings more details to the studio.

For approximately 9 months the police fraud investigation department, headed by Deputy Commander Binyamin Ziegel, have been compiling considerable intelligence material about suspicions touching Minister abu-Hatzera. Only a week ago an official investigation actually began and, it should be emphasized, is in its preliminary stages. The police are investigating four or five affairs Aharon abu-Hatzera has been connected with, both during his term of office as minister of religious affairs and during his office as mayor of Ramla.

The police suspect that Aharon abu-Hatzera accepted large bribes. The police also suspect that the minister endorsed budgets and financial benefits to organizations, private individuals and to people close to him to be used for the election campaign and bribery in connection with elections. On this issue of election bribes and buying votes, the investigators are checking suspicions that the bribes were given to local authorities before the local municipalities elections 2 years ago.

Another suspicion being investigated by the police is that the minister of religious affairs, or his confidants at his instructions, transferred Religious Ministry funds to the Likud Vetmura faction, which is Aharon abu-Hatzera's faction in the National Religious Party.

As mentioned at this stage the police investigation is based on suspicion and intelligence information only, and the inquiry is in its early stages. A total blackout has also been imposed on the inquiry proceedings inside the police.

The detailed information in the possession of the investigators has not been brought to the attention of the Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg. We have learned that the prime minister, minister of the interior and even the police inspector general had no advance knowledge of the police raid on the Religious Affairs Ministry that constituted the beginning of the official inquiry into the affair. The interior minister intends to demand examining the reporting proceedings which brought about what he terms this failure.

NRP Reported Concerned

TA251219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] The revelations about alleged illegal transactions in the Ministry of Religious Affairs is apparently causing concern in the National Religious Party. Shim'on Ayalon looks at some of the aspects which might affect the NRP.

From all the signs, the National Religious Party, the NRP, is very worried about what the future holds in the light of the police inquiry into the Religious Affairs Ministry, headed by Minister Aharon abu-Hatzera. Police last week made a surprise raid on the ministry offices and confiscated specific files after allegations that state funds were mishandled in connection with religious institutions. The immediate worry is about the party's image, with the national elections just a year or so away, according to the current schedule, but the worry goes deeper. There are, I am told, fears of witch-hunts and a party split.

Supporters of Minister abu-Hatzera from the young leadership section of the party reportedly are somewhat perturbed that Minister of Police Dr Yosef Burg did not tell Minister abu-Hatzera about the impending inquiry before it happened. Dr Burg is a member, a senior member, of the NRP. Party observers cynically remarked that this might have been because Minister Burg is from a different internal faction than Minister abu-Hatzera. Also, the police appear to have known what they were looking for, for specific files, which means that they had been tipped off by someone with a thorough knowledge of the Religious Affairs Ministry.

Just a few weeks ago there was a series of sharp disagreements between the minister and the director-general, a feud which may or may not be related to the course of the investigation. However, senior police sources have been quoted as saying that not all the files they looked for were found, meaning that someone might have removed them, possibly with a view to hampering any police inquiry.

How will all this affect the government, in which the NRP is a key member? Should someone in the NRP decide to launder dirty linen in public, the backwash might have far-reaching effects. It depends to what length NRP members involved are prepared to go to hush up the affair.

NRP Faction Backs Minister

TA281914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] This evening the NRP Knesset faction has unanimously decided to express confidence in Religious Affairs Minister Aharon abu-Hatzera and the functioning of his ministry. The faction has demanded that the police end its investigation about the minister and his ministry as soon as possible to spare them anguish and to prevent a witch hunt against an entire sector of the Israeli public. The NRP faction has also taken a position against the intentional leaks to the communications media that have created an atmosphere of incitement and premature passing of judgment, according to the faction.

Minister abu-Hatzera did not take part in the meeting. Interior Minister Dr Burg left the discussion before decisions were made, due to the remarks condemning the police and the person responsible for the investigation.

LATE REPORT: DISPUTE OVER TIMING OF THORN'S VISIT

TA291033 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 1

[European correspondent Daniyel Dagan report: "Opposition in Jerusalem to Thorn's Request To Visit Israel at the Same Time as Linowitz"]

[Excerpt] Bonn, 28 Aug--The chairman of the EC Foreign Ministers Council, Gaston Thorn of Luxemborg, wishes to come to Israel on a second visit within the framework of the EEC countries' Middle Eastern initiative, during the time of the visit of the American envoy Sol Linowitz. Jerusalem is opposed to this timing, and this is causing difficulties in the planning of the visit.

Diplomats in European capitals have said that the dispute over the timing of the visit is not merely technical, but also has political implications. The Europeans apparently wish Thorn to come to Israel at the same time as Linowitz, in order to demonstrate their increasing involvement in the efforts to solve the conflict and to create the impression of coordinating their moves with the Americans.

The EEC has suggested to Jerusalem 31 August as the time for Thorn's visit, but Israel prefers a different date, claiming that on that date the Israeli political leadership will be busy with issues related to Linowitz' mission and to the autonomy talks.

SUDANESE, UGANDAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS BORDER CLASHES

JN261519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Nairobi, 26 August (SUNA)--The acting Ugandan Defense Ministry under secretary has affirmed that his country knows that Sudan is working hard to close its border to any attempt to incite disturbances.

During a meeting today with the Sudanese charge d'affaires, the acting Ugandan Defense Ministry under secretary said that his government desires the immediate dispatch of a Sudanese military delegation to Uganda for coordination in confronting any acts that might disturb security in the two states' border region.

The Sudanese charge d'affaires received the acting Ugandan Defense Ministry under secretary today at the former's request in order to consider reports published by the Uganda TIMES paper last Saturday on clashes on the Ugandan-Sudanese border [words indistinct] defense that Uganda understands well that what occurred on the border was carried out by armed gangs and has no relation to the Sudanese (?Government) or (?regular troops).

OAU ISSUES STATEMENT MARKING NAMIBIA DAY

AB271134 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 27 (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has called on member states to increase material and moral support for the South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO), which is fighting for independence in Namibia (South-West Africa).

The OAU, in a statement to mark Namibia Day Tuesday, also appealed to the international community to pressure South Africa to end its military and illegal occupation of Namibia.

The occasion should serve to honour the gallant sons of Namibia and those of neighbouring African countries who fell fighting for the sovereignty and dignity of Africa, the statement said.

No racist might or tricks could reverse the relentless march of the people of Namibia to independence, it added.

SWAPO is the only political movement the OAU recognises for the South African administered territory.

Meanwhile, Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee Secretary Tibebu Shiferaw called for the imposition of mandatory economic and military sanctions on South Africa to end what he called Pretoria's neo-colonial puppet regime in Namibia.

ETHIOPIA

SOMALIA'S INVASION STORY 'TOTAL FABRICATION'

LD281050 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpts] A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of socialist Ethiopia today dismissed as total fabrication Somalia's charge that Ethiopian forces have invaded its territory.

The spokesman said that the baseless charge made against Ethiopia is to justify Somalia's own repeated acts of aggression.

He added that it is also meant to justify its sale of the Berbera base to the United States.

The spokesman stated: As such, Somalia's wild charge is designed to confuse world public opinion as to who the real aggressor is, which is Somalia itself.

LIBERIA'S DOE, MENGISTU PLEDGE RENEWED COOPERATION

AB281105 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe has thanked Ethiopia for its courageous stand in supporting the new Liberian revolution of April 12 which brought him to power. Ethiopia was the first country to recognize the new Liberian government. A French news agency report from Addis Ababa quotes Sergeant Doe as saying that while many countries refused to understand the April 12 revolution, Ethiopia on its own will was standing by us. Head of state Doe made the remarks Tuesday at the banquet given in his honor by Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, in Addis Ababa. Colonel Mengistu reaffirmed Ethiopia's full support for Sergeant Doe, his regime and the Liberian revolution. To this end, we will stand on your side to the limit of our abilities, the Ethiopian leader told Master Sergeant Doe.

In another move, head of state Doe and party now in Ethiopia on an official visit have revealed that Liberia and socialist Ethiopia are to renew all previous agreements that would increase cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Areas already identified are transportation and communications, trade in meat and textile products, as well as culture, tourism, rural development and the mass media. Master Sergeant Doe said the two countries signed a cultural and trade agreement in the early seventies, but there has been little or no evidence of developing those areas.

Sergeant Doe was addressing diplomats and Ethiopian Government officials at the state banquet at the National Palace. He blamed the unfulfillment of the contracts on geographical, personality conflict among former leaders and political differences especially after the Ethiopian revolution [sentence as heard]. He told his host Col Mengistu Haile Mariam: I can now state that current attitudes in our two countries have changed drastically and we can operate in a more friendly and honest atmopshere. Sergeant Doe was optimistic that the two nations could achieve fruitful results from current interactions between them. Sergeant Doe said once the Liberian revolution lived up to its obligations to the nation and its people, Liberia would continue to maintain a respectable place on the continent. He pointed to the roles Liberia and Ethiopia continue to play as the other countries on the continent for African emancipation and hoped they would work together to wipe out the last forces of colonialism. Sergeant Doe urged that the two countries would continuously remain committed to the OAU charter with pious respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent states.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR USSR, MPR

LD281334 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] A three-man Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee delegation led by the secretary general of the committee, Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw, left for Moscow this morning on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Solidarity Committee. Speaking of the delegation's mission, Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw disclosed that the visit will further strengthen the friendly relations existing between the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Solidarity Committee and it was also intended to learn from the Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union. During their stay in Moscow, the Ethiopian delegation members will brief the members of the Soviet Solidarity Committee on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution, which has reached a decisive and important stage.

The Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity delegation was seen off at Bole International Airport by members of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, a two-man Ethiopian Writers' Association delegation, led by the secretary general, Comrade Asefa Gebre Mariam Tesema, left for Mongolia this morning to take part in the international writers' conference to be held in Ulaanbaatar

TPLF RADIO: GOVERNMENT TROOPS ANNIHILATED 17 AUG

LD281042 (Clandestine) Voice of Eritrean Revolution in Tigrina to Eritrea 0400 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] According to reports reaching us from the Tigrai People's Liberation Front [TPLF], yesterday the heroic fighters of the TPLF launched a sudden and lightening attack on the Provisional Military Administrative Council soldiers, 20 km from (Mekele) and annihilated an entire company-strong force.

The heroic fighters also captured eight soldiers, 35 various kinds of light and heavy arms, a large quantity of ammunition, and [words indistinct] and set on fire four military lorries [remainder indistinct].

SOMALI NATIONALIST FORCES REPORT 20, 23 AUG CLASHES

LD281332 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] On 20 August, 38 soldiers of the black Abyssinian colonialist troops were killed and many others were wounded when they were confronted by the gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters at (Hartuno), 15 km from Goro town. In the bitter clash, 15 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were captured from the Abyssinians. Four Somali Abo freedom fighters were wounded.

In another encounter on the 23d of this month between the gallant Somali Abo freedom fighters and troops of the black Anyssinian colonialist forces in (Bannis) in the Yirgalem area, 15 Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded in the clash. Six AK rifles were also captured. Four Somali Abo freedom fighters were wounded in the fighting.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU REPORTS ETHIOPIAN, SOMALI CASUALTIES IN CLASH

Enemy Driven Out

LD281156 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Defense Ministry disclosed that all the Abyssinian enemy troops have been driven out from the areas they had attacked without provocation yesterday.

The statement added that during that unprovoked invasion, 90 Abyssinian soldiers were killed and 70 wounded.

On the Somali side, 24 (?soldiers) were killed and 30 wounded in the fighting.

The report adds that enemy armored vehicles known as APC jeeps and [word indistinct] and a large quantity of arms were destroyed, and a large amount of weapons and military equipment was seized. The report further adds that details of the losses inflicted by Abyssinian aircraft on civilian dwellings and other public property will be released later.

MiG-21 Shot Down

LD281302 Mogadishu International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] A Somali Defense Ministry communique issued in Mogadishu yesterday stated that at 0530 yesterday morning Abyssinian forces launched a land and air invasion against the northwest region of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

The infantry invasion forces crossed the border (?on) a 45-km front stretching between the towns of Kalabayd and Borama. At the same time the Abyssinian warplanes struck Marirad, Magalat, Kalabayd, Gabileh and other places, all of which are in the northwest region.

The enemy's invasion was countered by the Somali armed forces, who halted and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. An enemy aircraft, a Soviet-made MiG-21, was shot down and its pilot burned in the wreck.

According to another communique released by the Defense Ministry last night, the invading Abyssinian troops were driven out of the SDR, suffering heavy losses in men and equipment.

Cubans' Participation

LD291202 Hamburg DPA in German 1018 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bonn, 29 Aug (DPA)--If need be, Somalia will appeal to the Security Council if Ethiopia continues its military actions against her territory. This was stated by Somalia's ambassador Samater, at a news conference in Bonn today. He said that Cubans also took part in Wednesday's military operations, which Ethiopia has denied. He gave the number of Cuban troops in Ethiopia as 20,000. Until 2 years ago, he said, there had been about 10,000 Soviet advisers in Ethiopia and there is evidence showing that the plans for the military operations against Somalia were drawn up by the Soviets.

Mogadishu Radio Commentary

LD282144 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Commentary by Muhammad Arab Falah Falah]

[Text] The provocation, invasion and constant aggression by Ethiopia against the Democratic Republic [SDR] is merely a case of the blind leading the blind.

Lately, the Abyssinians have launched a campaign that the SDR is a threat to peace in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia and those who back it are waging a verbal war as a cover-up and smokescreen so that they can launch an armed aggression on the territory of the SDR. The Somali people know the Ethiopians, and especially when they want to launch an attack. However, the Somali people are ready and prepared to defend their flag, soil and their nationhood:

Yesterday morning the masked troops of the regime which has controlled Addis Ababa in recent years launched a massive attack intending to invade the SDR. The Abyssinians launched air raids on the towns of Harirad. Magalat, Kalabayd, Gabileh, and Gorayaol, while the ground forces tried to cross into the SDR at the area between Kalabayd and Borama.

The Somali land has able, brave and vigilant young men who are at all times ready to defend and die for their soil. The Somali people have never condoned provocation and aggression and have never allowed an enemy to enter their land or tread on their soil.

Yesterday morning, 27 August, the Somali armed forces surrounded the invading enemy forces and, prepared to defend the SDR's integrity, drove the Abyssinian forces back. The news of the invasion had not reached the whole of the SDR before the last of the invading forces were driven beyond the so-called border. The Abyssinian forces were in total disarray. It is certain that Mengistu, having failed to contain the guns of the freedom fighter and in spite of the Warsaw Pact's support, is resorting to turning on Somalia.

On many occasions Somalia has tolerated aggression by air and ground forces launched against its regions, districts, villages and towns. On many occasions, Somalia has tolerated the provocations of the black colonialists of Abyssinia and those who support their distorted policies. On many occasions the Somali Government has appealed to the world and international organizations asking for peace, understanding and stability to prevail in the Horn of Africa. The SDR will not cease to call on the Abyssinians to agree on peace, because those who are dying are the people of the Horn of Africa. They are brothers. They are being set against each other by rulers who have no mandate from their people and who accepted the Kremlin as their masters, and others who back them.

Yesterday's attack on the northwestern region of the SDR was nothing new to the Somali people, and not a new open aggression against the peaceful people of Somalia who seek peace at all times. There is no doubt that Somalia knows the Abyssinians will not heed its warnings against continued provocation, aggression and invasion of the SDR. But there is no doubt the SDR armed forces are capable of repulsing any enemy force which attempts to invade their country. And as is known, the Somali people--being aware of the enemy's motives--are ready to confront it.

RADIO KULMIS REPORTS HEAVY LOSSES BY SOMALI FORCES

LD282006 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The Radio Kulmis reporter in the northern region, on-the-spot with the Somali Salvation Front forces, reported that yesterday at 0600 a unit of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] forces based at the Maj Muhammad Ibrahim base launched an attack on the militia forces of the hyena of Karba Hanre [nickname for Siad Barre] currently being assembled at the village of Gorayaol and the town of Borama.

The reporter adds that the SSF forces did this because they received an intelligence report that after losing in the recent war launched by Siad Barre at the SSF forces stationed at the General (Aynanshe) base and the setback suffered by the militia of Afweyneh, Siad was preparing to launch a counteroffensive against the SSF forces based in the northern region.

The reporter said that yesterday morning the SSF forces attacked the Afweyneh militia while they were still asleep and in the ensuing clash with Somali artillery unit 282 based at Gorayaol, and with an antiaircraft unit, the SSF forces annihilated them.

The radio reporter adds that the SSF forces crushed Afweyneh's forces and inflicted heavy losses. The SSF forces returned to base safely after capturing a large quantity of arms, military supplies, communication facilities and transport means. The radio reporter further adds that the reports saying Siad Barre was attacked by a foreign government and foreign troops are baseless lies.

The Radio Kulmis reporter in Mogadishu reported that yesterday when the fighting started, instead of behaving like a leader following developments and visiting his dispirited forces and assessing the casualties and seeing the wounded, Siad ran away as reported by Radio Mogadishu and left for Kismayu. The reporter adds that this was understood to be a preparation for flight if the fighting heats up.

An SSF spokesman says that the war will continue and those stooges and lackeys of Afweyneh will be hunted down so that the Somali people may be saved from their ugly administration and the problems it is foisting on them.

The SSF informs the Afweyneh stooges: You know the time of your demise is drawing near, and wherever you flee you will not survive. You will get your just desserts, and it will be the Somali people who will judge you.

The SSF informs Afweyneh and his stooges that we shall meet again.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIA-PDRY AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT--An agreement for both short and long-term cooperation in agriculture was signed last night between the governments of revolutionary Ethiopia and the PDRY. At a ceremony at the Ministry of State Farms, Comrade Bekele Tamirat, permanent secretary in the Ministry of State Farms, signed on behalf of the Government of revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Najib Abo ar-Rahman (Qadir), PDRY deputy minister of agriculture, signed on behalf of his government. The agreement is an outcome of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation agreement signed between the two friendly countries when Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, paid an official visit to the PDRY in November 1979. The signing ceremony was attended by State Farms Ministry officials. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 19 Aug 80 EA]

MOBUTU ESTABLISHES DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE

AB281926 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1515 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Decree No 80-215 of 28 August supplementing decree No 80-204 of 27 August 1980 creating a Department of Civil Service:

The founding president of the Popular Movement for the Revolution, president of the republic, considering the constitution, especially Articles 34, Chapter 5, 39 and 42, considering the recent decisions of the conclave of the Political Bureau, decrees:

Article 1--A department designated Department of Civil Service is established within the Executive Council.
Article 2--The Department of Civil Service applies the policy of the Executive Council in its sector of activity. Without prejudice to other duties that would be assigned to it by particular texts, the Department of Civil Service is in particular charged with drawing up the statutes of state agencies and seeing to their application in the different departments of the Executive Council, examining the claims introduced by agents of public administration, and studying the reform of structures and planning administrative methods. It will, if need be, prepare bills or decrees as well as defat decrees, and issue orders relating to the execution of the abovementioned tasks. It can also, if requested, give its advice on bills, decrees and orders from other departments.
Article 3--The organizational chart of the Department of Civil Service, duly approved by the president of the republic, will constitute a supplement to this decree.
Article 4--Decree No 72-413 of 18 October 1972 on the creation of a permanent commission for public administration has been rescinded.
Article 5--The present ordinance takes effect from the date it was signed.
Issued in Kinshasa on 28 August 1980. [Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Decree No 80-216 of 28 August 1980 nominating a state commissioner for civil service.

The founding president of the Popular Movement for the Revolution, president of the republic, considering the constitution, especially Article 34, Chapter 5 and Article 2; considering decree No 77-191 of 6 July 1977 relative to the organization of the Executive Council, as modified on this day; considering decree No 80-215 of 28 August 1980 creating a Department of Civil Service, decrees:

Article 1--Citizen Kilolo Musampa Lubemba is appointed state commissioner for civil service.
Article 2--The present decree takes effect on the date of signature.
Issued in Kinshasa 28 Aug 1980. [Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

CORRECTION TO MOBUTU ANNOUNCEMENT OF CABINET CHANGES

The following correction should be made to the item published as "Mobutu Announces Cabinet, Party Changes" and subtitled "State Commissioners" on pages S 3 and 4 of the 28 August DAILY REPORT:

After the sourceline, insert the following subslug: ...[Ordinance No. 80-204 of 27 August 1980 on the organization of the Executive Council]...

Kinshasa AZAP in French at 0958 GMT on 28 August repeated this item and allows the clearing of the following indistinct name on page S 4:

...Land affairs: Citizen Matadi Wamba...

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

AB281937 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Developing nations have been asked to pool their resources to reduce the economic gap between the developed and the developing countries. The Nigerian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari made the call when a three-man delegation of North Korea's Workers Party visited him today at the State House in Lagos.

President Shagari said that Nigeria could benefit from the experiences of North Korea's political development. He expressed the hope that the visit, which he observed was the first by any political party since the return to civil rule, will pave the way for more cooperation between the two countries.

The leader of the Korean delegation, Mr (Sop) said that the present administration had pursued realistic policies. The delegation's visit was at the invitation of the National Party of Nigeria, NPN.

RADIO DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN CHAD CRISIS

AB241156 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Station commentary: "Nigeria's Sincere Search for a Peaceful Solution to the Chadian Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Nigeria's role in the Chadian crisis since the situation escalated in 1978 to a peak of bitter and destructive fighting has been that of an honest and determined arbiter. The Federal Government's policy, which has frequently been clearly defined, is that Nigeria would be willing to contribute to any efforts to end hostilities in the neighboring state and ensure peace and normality. In the light of this policy and Nigeria's record in the conflict, therefore, the allegation that she was militarily involved in a partisan manner in the Chadian conflict was entirely false and absolutely out of tune [few words indistinct] for it is obviously calculated blackmail to discourage genuine efforts to restore peace to Chad Republic. This allegation was supported by the French news agency.

It is a very sad development as far as Nigeria is concerned that this national government is being rocked by renewed (?forces of hostility) and partisan interests, and it is quite painful that anyone could peddle the (?base) allegation that Nigeria, in spite of its [word indistinct] impressive record of total commitment to peace in Chad, was in any way involved in destructive fighting in this sister state.

It is relevant to recall that even the peace-keeping force made available by Nigeria at the request of the first Kano peace conference had been withdrawn long before the national government assumed control. Besides, Nigeria has (?taken measures) to ensure that she is not party to anything that undermines these peace moves in Chad, as amply demonstrated in the way that she treated with sympathy and understanding the raids carried out across the border into Nigeria by disorganized troops from Chad Republic, who looted Nigerian villages in their search for food. Apart from this, Nigeria even went out of her way to provide shelter and care for thousands of refugees from Chad.

Today, in spite of the blackmail, Nigeria stands firmly committed to the restoration of permanent peace in Chad. The people of Chad should realize that peace moves by the OAU and well-meaning countries like Nigeria are aimed at restoring their country's stability and progress. In this task, the cooperation of all parties to the conflict is one of the most vital factors that could lead to success.

MOZAMBIQUE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH WESTERN SAHARA

LD282022 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80 EA

[Text] Mozambique and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level beginning today.

A communique issued to information media this afternoon said that the two countries are ready to develop and strengthen their support for the people's struggle against racism, neocolonialism, apartheid and imperialism. The two countries are also ready to cooperate with other countries on the basis of the general principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and of the objectives and fundamental principles of the OAU and UN charters.

VOICE OF FREE AFRICA DENOUNCES MACHELIST PRESS

LD261312 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 26 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpts] While the international press was reporting the abuses and despotism of the Machel regime, particularly in the context of its class victims, the propaganda machine serving Machelism in Mozambique was denying all those reports, saying there was no torture in Machel's dungeons. SNASP [People's National Security Service], PIC [Criminal Investigation Police] and PPM [Mozambique People's Police] agents were all good boys, according to the Machelist propaganda machine. However, the Machelist news media was eventually compelled to lift the cloak of lies with which it was concealing the terror, massacres, torture, maltreatment and persecution of which the Mozambique people have been and unabatedly continue to be victims. But this sudden (?move) by the Machel regime's propaganda machine is not a manifestation of solidarity with the system's victims, but a cunning and devious attempt to engage the sympathy of an oppressed people who are determined to sweep their oppressors and exploiters off the face of the earth. [passage indistinct]

The NOTICIAS article we have just read you is but a drop of water in the vast ocean of cruelty perpetrated by the oppressors of the people. NOTICIAS has not reported the case in which a group of arrested whites were tied up with pieces of wire. It has also failed to report the secret executions by firing squad carried out at night on Polana Beach [Maputo] and in other regions of the country. [passage indistinct]

The Machelist propaganda machine simply wants to hoodwink the public and create the impression that by denouncing the torturers of the sons of the people it is defending the interests of the (?broad masses), while shamelessly refraining from reporting the cases of those murdered by the so-called forces of law and order. Why did the Machelist propaganda machine fail to report the murder of a member of the republic in [name indistinct], Gaza Province, perpetrated on 12 July, when gangs of the so-called people's militia fired point blank at that son of the people? There is obviously only one answer to all this: It is that the newspapers and the radio belong to the party, and they thus defend the party and cannot report on the victims of the party's hirelings.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR TALKS WITH CARRINGTON

For reportage on Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's visit to London, starting 28 August, see the United Kingdom section of the 29 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MUGABE COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CARTER REPORTED

LD281652 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Aug 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has made a new plea for immediate financial aid from the United States, Britain and other countries. Speaking at Heathrow Airport in London on his way home from talks in Washington with President Carter, he said (that) in general, the American Government is well disposed to the idea of sending more aid to us, perhaps not in the immediate future, but in the long term. He said that a major problem is that much of the aid promised after independence is not forthcoming. On his stay in the United States, Comrade Mugabe said it was a tremendous success, not only because of the promise of aid, but because of the interest which it drew from the American people, particularly in the private sector. Comrade Mugabe is lunching with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, at his residence outside London.

Before leaving Washington, Comrade Mugabe said he had been conquered by Mr Carter, so great was his admiration for the American President and many Americans who had greeted him so warmly during his short stay. He pledged reconciliation in order to enhance Zimbabwean independence. In reply, President Carter said Comrade Mugabe is leading Zimbabwe towards decency and justice. He said that the prime minister is not only a leader of a great republic, but a world leader exemplifying the finest aspects of humanity. A White House spokesman said President Carter and Comrade Mugabe discussed Zimbabwe's reconstruction and development needs in depth.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN MINISTER TO USSR--Yesterday afternoon, Emilio Guerra de Carvalho, the Angolan minister of fisheries, left Luanda for the Soviet Union where he will attend an international conference on fishery techniques. The minister is accompanied by two officials of his ministry. [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Aug 80 AB]